THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

VOL. X. ATLANTA, GA. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1877. NO 236

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA.

FRIDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 30 1877

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.

One of the Proposed Novelties of Next Year's French Exhibition.

From the Montreal Herald.

PARIS, November 3.—The Spaniards are understood to have memorialized M. Krantz, commissary general of next year's exhibition, to add an exhibition of beautiful women to the other exhibits of the gathering. The Spanish minister of public works is said to be warmly in favor of the idea; and intending exhibitors are requested by the Spanish newspapers to send in photographs as candidates for admission, without delay. An appeal is to be addressed to all the pretty women of the world to come forward and show themselves to an admiring universe. There are to be 61 grand prizes, 31 second prizes in silver, 100 accessits, and 200 "honorable mentions." The jury is to be composed of two delegates for each nation, one male and one female. The admissions are to be decided on the examination of two photographs of each candidate, one full face and the other in profile.

Photographs of the gainers of the 61 "grand prizes of beauty" are to be exhibited in a "saloon of honor" during twelve days; after which, in company with the "second prizes," the "second beats," and the "honorable mentions," they will be enshrined in a beautiful album, *ad hoc*, a copy of this album superbly bound and got up, will then be presented by the exhibition authorities to each of the sovereigns whose lady lieges have contributed to this show. The same collection of photographs, but less splendidly got up, will be subsequently offered for sale to the public in general. To crown the whole, there is to be added to the prizes, etc., just mentioned a supreme "prize of honor" to be adjudged to the most beautiful of the competing beauties; the fair creature who has obtained this "supreme" award is to be proclaimed "The Queen of Beauty," and is to be invited to make a triumphal appearance in Paris itself, seated in a splendid chariot simulating a throne, drawn by six magnificent Andalusian horses of the finest breed, and followed by the other beauties, recipients of the other prizes.

THE ROMANCE OF A SLEEPING CAR.

How a Timid, Fair Young Girl, with Golden Hair, Created a Sensation.

From the Burlington Hawkeye.

It was in the Cedar Rapids sleeper. Outside it was dark as the inside of an ink bottle. In the sleeping car people slept.

Or tried it.

Some of them slept, like Christian men and women, peacefully and sweetly and quietly.

Others slept like demons, malignantly, hideously, fiendishly, as though it was their mission to keep everybody else awake.

Of these, the man in lower number three was the "boss." When it came to a square snore with variations, you wanted to count "lower three" in. With a full hand and a pocket full of rocks.

We never heard anything snore like him. It was the most systematic snoring that was ever done, even on one of those tournaments of snoring, a sleeping car. He didn't begin as soon as the lamps were turned down and everybody was in bed. Oh no. There was more cold-blooded diabolism in his system than that. He waited until everybody had had a little taste of sleep, just to see how good and pleasant it was, and then he broke in on their slumbers like a winged, breathing demon, and they never knew what peace was again that night.

He started out with a terrific

that sleepless sleeper was held off the pillow for a minute, waiting in breathless suspense, to hear the worst, and the sleeper in "lower three" went on, in long drawn regular cadences that indicated good staying qualities.

"Gwa-a-ah! Gwa-a-a-ah! Gahwah-wah! Gahwawah! Gshw-a-a-ah!"

Evidently it was going to last all night, and the weary heads dropped back on the sleepless pillows and the sweating began. It mumbled along in low muttering tones, like the distant echoes of a profane thunderstorm. Pretty soon "lower three" gave us a little variation. He shot of a spitzful

"Gwcok!!"

Which sounded as though his nose had got mad at him and was going to strike. Then there was a pause, and we began to hope he had either swallowed from sleep or strangled to death, nobody cared very particularly which. But he disappointed everybody with a guttural

"Grarooch!"

Then he paused again for breath, and when he had accumulated enough for his purpose he resumed business with a stentorious

"Kowpt!"

That nearly shot the roof off the car. That he went on playing such fantastic tricks with his nose, and breathing things that would make immortal gods weep, if they did but hear him. It seemed a matter incredible, it seemed an utter, preposterous impossibility, that any human being could make the monstrous, hideous noises with its breathing machine that the fellow in "lower three" was making with his. He ran through all the ranges of the nasal gamut, he went up and down a very chromatic scale of snores, he ran through intricate and fearful variations on it it seemed that his nose must be out of joint in a thousand places. All the night and all the night through he told his story.

"Gawoh! gurrah! gu-r-r-ri Kowpff! Gwawwah! gwal-hah! gwock! gwarrr! gwah h-h-ll whoof!"

Just as the other passengers had consulted together how they might slay him morning dawned, and "lower number three" awoke. Everybody watched the curtain to see what manner of man it was that had made that beautiful sleeping car a pandemonium. Presently the toilet was completed, the curtains parted, and "lower number three" stood revealed.

Great heavens!

It was a fair, young girl, with golden hair, and timid, pleading eyes, like a hunted fawn's!

A Congressman's Son Shot.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—At one o'clock this evening John H. Brown, col'd, shot William Kelley, a son of Congressman Kelly, while riding on a street car. The ball entered his right cheek and lodged in the back of the neck but the wound is probably not fatal. The assailant had been drinking and shot Mr. Kelly without any provocation.

Capital Punishment Abolished.

ALBANY, November 29.—In the chamber of deputies to-day, a penal code abolishing capital punishment was adopted by a large majority. Several deputies afterwards urged that the governor should insert a clause in future extradition treaties, exempting prisoners under sentence of death from any such expedition.

Lodge of the Ohio A. O. U. W.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—Thomas A. [illegible] and Col. John H. [illegible] were [illegible] and [illegible] lodge of the Ohio A. O. U. W.

BETWEEN TWO CITIES.

WHERE SHALL THE CAPITAL OF GEORGIA BE LOCATED?

How the Question Will be Answered in Franklin County—Speech of Col. J B Estes

Special Dispatch to the Constitution.

GAINESVILLE, GA., Nov. 29.

According to previous appointment, Colonel J B Estes, of Gainesville, addressed the people of Franklin county on Tuesday, at the court-house in Carnesville on

THE CAPITAL QUESTION.

Owing to the short notice, the audience was not very large, but respectable in numbers, intelligent and appreciative. The speaker admitted that the removal of the capital to Atlanta, under all the circumstances, when a large number of the most intelligent voters of the state were disfranchised, was

A GROSS FRAUD.

After the government of the state has passed into the hands of the people to the manor born, a convention was called. Every man in the state had the right to vote for or against the convention, and for the delegates. That convention refused to locate the capital by a constitutional provision; denied the right of Atlanta or Milledgeville to the capital, but wisely and justly

SUBMITTED THE QUESTION

to the people. Now, when the people, who alone have the right to settle the question, locate the capital either at Atlanta or Milledgeville, there is no longer any fraud, and no one has a right to complain. The idea that the citizens of Milledgeville have claims upon the state for the capital, or a right to it because it was once located there, was denied. If they or their ancestors bought property in Milledgeville, supposing that it would always remain there, they, like all others who invest their money,

TOOK THE CHANCES.

It is only what thousands of men did who bought slaves before the war, and what thousands of men do from year to year who make mistakes in investing their money. The state of Georgia is not bound legally or morally to make a sacrifice because a few individuals bought property in Milledgeville forty or fifty years ago. They have

NO VESTED RIGHTS:

they know that the capital could be removed at any time; that the people had a right to carry it to some other place. The sentiment that clusters around the "halls of our fathers" was discussed. The speaker respected the sentiment, but said if you carry the capital back to the "halls of our fathers" it will not

RESTORE THE WASTED RESOURCES

of the country; it will not pay the public debt; it will not lessen your taxes one dollar; it will not turn your gray hairs black like they were in the good old times before the havoc of war and battle's confusion had laid the country waste—nor smooth the furrows from the brow that time and sorrow have stamped there. It cannot restore your sons and brothers who went

DOWN BENEATH THE RED TIDE

of battle, nor bring back the husbands of the widows and fathers of the orphans who are scattered all over the land. It is but a sentiment honorable perhaps to human nature, but should not have a feather's weight in determining the location of the capital.

The old capitol building at Milledgeville was described. The representative hall and senate chamber were represented as being ample; the governor's office, the offices of the comptroller, treasurer, &c., are sufficient; but there is no room in the old building that will hold the state library, no office for the state school commissioner, nor the agricultural, geological and medical bureaus, and if the capital is carried back there it will be necessary to

APPROPRIATE A LARGE SUM

of money at once to enable the machinery of the government to move on, besides an outlay of many thousands of dollars to defray the expenses of removing from Atlanta to Milledgeville. There is ample room now, and will be for many years for every department of the government in the capitol at Atlanta, and if it is

RETAINED IN ATLANTA,

there is no necessity for any immediate expenditure of money. Atlanta proposes to donate her city hall park and build as good a capitol upon it as the Milledgeville building. The

[illegible] of the state [illegible] Atlanta. In discussing the ability and willingness of Atlanta to comply with her contract [illegible] a glowing tribute to her citizens. Her mining interests, lawyers, doctors and mechanics are the peers of any in Georgia, and surely a people will not and cannot go back on

A SOLEMN CONTRACT.

Their public debt is far less than that of any other city in Georgia in proportion to wealth and population, and they are amply able to comply. In reply to the charge of immorality, he replied that Atlanta has more ministers, more churches, more church members and a greater army of sunday school scholars than any city in America in proportion to population. General Toombs was quoted as saying that he had volunteered his services for the state in the numerous suits and investigations that have

GROWN OUT OF THE FRAUD

of Bullock's administration—he had the opportunity—had inspected closely, and not a single Atlanta man had aided carpet-baggers, Milledgeville, Macon, Savannah, Augusta and Savannah sent their harpies who

PLUNDERED THE STATE,

but Atlanta was without a stain. Which had sacrificed most to save most for Georgia, Atlanta or Milledgeville? When the federal army invaded Georgia, Atlanta was found to be

THE KEY TO THE STATE.

When she fell there was no more strife in Georgia. Milledgeville offered no more obstruction to the tread of Sherman's army than a fly would to the tread of an elephant. Sherman left Atlanta a heap of smoking ruins. Milledgeville had only a bridge burnt, and they were unable to rebuild that until an appropriation was made by the state. When the war was over the citizens of Atlanta returned to their ruined homes and began to

REPAIR THE HAVOC OF WAR.

Milledgeville could not rebuild a bridge; Atlanta has rebuilt a city. When they had no houses they built an arbor and invited the people to it. It was there, in the face of the yankee soldiery, amid the clanking of swords and the gleam of bayonets, that

COOL AND BOLD APPEALS TO THE PEOPLE

in words of burning eloquence that touched a chord responsive in the heart of every freeman in Georgia, and it was there that the ball was set in motion that finally freed Georgia from carpet-bag rule. When their homes were in ruins, the noble women of Atlanta sent forth all over north Georgia and collected the bones of the heroic dead, who fell striking a blow for the lost cause, and brought them to Atlanta and buried them by the graves of their own kindred. They have built

A STATELY MONUMENT

to perpetuate their memory, and once a year these noble matrons and maidens go forth with the choicest flowers and with tear-dimmed eyes to decorate the graves of the dead heroes Atlanta helped to build the Air-Line railroad, and has done much to

DEVELOP NORTH GEORGIA.

Her interest is our interest. We owe the city a debt of gratitude, and our own interest as citizens requires us to assist Atlanta when she seeks the capital.

The foregoing is a brief and imperfect synopsis of the speech of Col. Estes, but nothing short of a full report could do him justice. It was one of the most logical, earnest and eloquent speeches ever delivered in Carnesville, and more than once

CHEERS TRANSPORTED HIM

to the eyes of many persons in the audience. The speech was fair and manly, and the argument unanswerable.

The capital question has not been discussed in this county until very recently, and the vote is now setting strongly in favor of Atlanta.

Death From Violent Rowing Exercise.

OMAHA, November 29.—Hon. E. H. Buckingham, district attorney for the third district, died at 7:00 a. m. of heart disease. A council of physicians decided that the disease was the result of violent boating exercise, while attending Yale college. The deceased was twenty-nine years old, and a graduate of the class of 1872.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Gen. John B Gordon Recommended as the Representative of the South.

New Orleans Democrat.

The following communication will be sent to his honor, Mayor Pilsbury, today:

Gentlemen—Letters have been written by prominent southern representatives, including the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, and Judge H. M. Spofford, of Louisiana, urging the importance of the cotton exchanges, boards of trade and city governments of the south selecting a suitable gentleman to visit Europe, and to be present at the Paris exposition, to present to the capitalists and representatives of different nations the yet undeveloped resources of our country, and to use proper influences to induce capital and immigration to come here.

Appreciating the importance of this move at this particular junction of our affairs, we take the liberty of suggesting that your honorable body, presiding over the greatest municipality in the south, do put yourselves in communication with the mayors of the principal southern cities with the view of selecting a suitable gentleman to represent every interest of the entire south at the Paris exposition, who shall go properly accredited as commissioner from the principal municipalities and the most prominent commercial corporations of the south, each making a small appropriation to aggregate sufficient to defray properly the expenses of said representative.

We would, in conclusion, add that the name of General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, has been most prominently mentioned, and we are advised that he will accept the mission if properly tendered him.

It is important that whatever may be done in this matter be consummated at once, to give the gentleman chosen ample time to prepare for the work before him.

We are, gentlemen, very respectfully,

WM. C. BLACK,
President N. O. Cotton Ex.
JOHN PHELPS,
CYRUS BUSSEY,
President N. O. Chamber of Com.

Shall We Have Inflation?

Editors Constitution: The currency question is that upon which political parties are now most likely to be formed. This involves one of the cardinal principles of the democratic party from 1832 to 1840. The wings of those times were inclined to the doctrine advocated by inflationists of 1874 to 1877, while the democrats insisted that Thomas Benton's mint-drops and Andrew Jackson's view of disconnecting the general government from paper currency were correct ideas.

Those of us receiving our early impressions, politically, in the democratic school of Jackson, Cass, and Benton hear the so-called modern democratic doctrine of internal improvement by the general government and inflation of an already irredeemable currency, with irresistable feelings of disapproval. If, in times of comparative freedom from debt on the part of the government, such expenditures were considered improper, unsafe and bearing unequally upon the people, why should they not be more so when the country is involved to the amount of three thousand millions? And it in times of financial ease on the part of the government and the people, wise statesmen and a majority of the people thought it unwise to deposit government funds in the United States bank, which issued paper currency redeemable in specie, what would those men, if alive, think of the result upon the country of a speculative, fluctuating, irredeemable paper currency issued by the government itself? Could the ghost of "Old Hickory," in his circumscribed paradise or spirit land, be interviewed, his words would be, "by the eternal," speculators are growing rich while every producing interest of the country languishes. Those determined to check the tendency to a return to the [illegible] currency formerly [illegible] of the only producers of wealth in the country. Tell me not that inflation of the currency so as to increase the difference between gold and paper, such as we had a few years ago, will make us easy and prosperous. Why were we not prosperous in 1868? The difference was then ten or twelve per cent, and strange to say speculators thrived more than now and the foundation for hopeless bankruptcy laid with many of our best producers in Georgia. The demagogueisal cry of relief to the poor and debtor class, by an increase of the amount of greenbacks, so that the price of produce and labor will be increased in proportion to the depreciation made by increase of issue and debts paid easier, that is made by statement will not deceive us longer. Farmers are already looked to for relief till they have well nigh lost all. They have found to their sorrow that when their staple commodity for sale rises in price, all the numerous commodities they have to buy also rises; as in 1868, when greenbacks were ten or twelve per cent discount, cotton was below ten, while pork and other necessaries were immensely high.

A few years ago inflation was the term used for this doctrine of perpetual rag-money irredeemable currency, but now it is expressed by the words "make more money for the poor and debtor class."—"inflation" was "too thin."

I am sorry to say, and more so to know, that speculators seek and have the ear of national legislators, and its influence and pressure are necessary to control to some extent the honest opinion of statesmen, the producing population should begin to think on these subjects and express their thoughts.

Strikes, and starving thousands collected in large cities are paraded before the people as the result of contemplating a return to the time honored currency of this country. A mere declaration by congress that "some time in future they will do this thing is the declared cause of hard times and suffering! Monstrous discovery! But it requires ingenious argument to make men, who think for themselves, believe it. None better than the farmer knows that the great source of poverty and trouble exists in the desertion of whole armies from producing avocations to seek employment with middlemen, engaged in various ways in the commercial interchange of commodities for purchase and sale. All of whom are non-producing consumers. They accumulate immensely above the demand, and will have to return to the plow, until the number left is only equal to the demand. Then will the operative be sought and paid, instead of his seeking work at perishing prices, and striking for higher wages.

EX-AGRICOLA.

Ready for a Row in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 29.—Preparations for the workingmen's organization have been going on actively, the real laboring classes taking hold of the movement and giving assurances of an orderly and peaceful demonstration on a grand scale. It is known, however, that roughs and thieves from abroad have been congregating in the city, hoping for some opportunity for plunder, and the police officers have made thorough preparation against such a contingency. The military will also be ready, and the fire department are under special orders.

The Workingmen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—About seven thousand were in the procession of workingmen, which was entirely quiet. The parade is admitted to have been in the highest degree creditable to the good sense and moderation of the laboring classes.

METHODISM IN ASSEMBLY.

REPORT OF THE SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Transfers and Introductions—Two Fine Sermons—Thanksgiving Services—Preaching by Rev. Mr. Evans and Dr. Means.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

GAINESVILLE, GA., Nov. 29th, 1877.

Conference met at 9 a. m. Religious exercises were conducted by Rev. L. Rush, of the conference. The roll was called, and the minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The transfer of Rev. W. W. Wadsworth from the North Mississippi conference was announced.

The publishing committee of the South Carolina Advocate made a report, which was referred to the committee on books and periodicals.

The following were admitted on trial: R B England, L P Winton, Paul F Conally, John B Robbins, Peyton L Stanton.

Rev R C Oliver, of the South Carolina conference, was introduced.

Dr W C Bass was appointed to preach at 8 o'clock p. m., and Dr J W Hinton at 7 p. m.

At the hour of 11 o'clock the conference adjourned according to appointment to hear a thanksgiving sermon from Dr. Means.

THE PREACHING.

At 3 p. m. yesterday, Dr J E Evans preached a sermon of considerable pathos and power on the subject of spiritual religion. The object of the sermon was to show that the presence indwelling and quickening influence of the Holy Ghost are essential to true religious life and experience—that without the Holy Spirit all external advantages, all mere knowledge and power, all influence and position, all faith even, will avail nothing. A deep impression was made by the sermon, and a rich state of feeling prevailed in the congregation toward its close. Dr. Rofford, of Nashville, preached at night. His text was John 3:16—"For God so loved the world that he gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." His points were the objects God loved—the evidence of his love—the designs of his love. The congregation was very large and listened with rapt attention. Rev H H Parks, of Milledgeville, closed the service by singing the hymn commencing, "How sweet the name of Jesus sounds," under which many were melted to tears. A fine state of religious feeling was awakened by the two sermons.

THE THANKSGIVING SERMON.

The service proper was preceded by singing with much spirit the hymn, "Come thou fount of every blessing." The opening hymn contained this expressive verse:

"Each year the teeming earth
With flowers and fruits are crowned;
And grass, and herbs, and harvest grow,
And send their joys around."

And this:

"O that the sons of men
To God their songs would raise,
And celebrate His power and love,
In never-ceasing praise."

Dr. Means's prayer was marked with great fervor and unction, and the responses of the preachers were warm and earnest. His text was "What think ye of Christ?" Math. 22: 42. In his introduction he referred to the seeming inappropriateness of the text to the occasion, but said that when it is considered that Christ is the great center and source of all our blessings as individuals and as a people and nation, its appropriateness would be seen. He spoke of Christ as the source of all real, soul satisfying, saving light to the world, of

THE ANTIQUITY OF HIS CLAIMS,

of the purity of His life and teachings in contrast with the immorality of those of the philosophers, of the simplicity and grandeur of His life, of the success of the Gospel in the world, and its assured conquest of the nations. He showed that Christ was the giver of every good and every perfect gift—that all our blessings come from Him.

There were many very fine passages in the sermon. At times the congregation was wrought up to a very high state of feeling. Much interest was taken in the service, and it was quite a success.

E.

MINISTER HILLIARD.

His Arrival at Rio Janeiro.

The affair culminated in an agreement to lay the question before the senate for decision. This was accordingly done in the executive session, and Mr. Conkling took the floor upon the subject, making a brief but but strong speech in favor of the proposition that the senate did have the right to know the reasons for the removal of officers. The matter was not decided, but was allowed to go over.

Senatorial Humiliation.

New York Herald.

Senator Hamlin, of Maine, the gossips report, has said that "he regrets to be compelled to sit in the senate chamber with carpet-baggers without fixed political principles." Let the country rejoice over this evidence of senatorial sensitiveness as to purity in politics. Everybody expected this of senators and the senate generally. Every one felt that the body on whose rolls appear so many of the revered names of our history must revolt at the contamination of the presence of men who are notoriously mere hucksters in politics. It was this feeling of what must be the innate impulse of the senate on such an occasion that inspired confidence as to the attitude it would assume. Senator Hamlin has heretofore only met the common opinion. As we have said, the country expected this of the senate. It has expected it for several years—always with confidence and patience. If the senate did not spurn the contact of carpet-bag senators as soon as they appeared in its hallowed precincts and purlieus men possessed of patriotic faith in the pure impulses of that body knew there must be some good reason why it should restrain its virtuous indignation and permit the scalawage to take their places and draw their pay and vote on the republican side year after year. It was true that this "year after year" part of the story was rather a trouble to people who thought that the senatorial purity should assert itself with reasonable promptitude. But it now appears that they were over hasty and even ungenerous in their suspicions. Although the senate regarded with scorn the carpet-baggers who had "no fixed principles in politics" it saw that their principles could be fixed without difficulty, and it fixed them. It fixed them so that they should should always vote with the republicans. Voting with the republican party is, of course, the sum of all human virtues, and when they practised this virtue in their daily lives who would scan too closely their past wickedness? Is there no repentance, no atonement, no forgiveness in the senate? Marry, come up! But an enemy has sowed tares while the husbandman slept, and these fellows have now got their political principles fixed the other way. The handle is soldered on where the spout ought to be. They vote with the democrats. This exhibits their iniquity in all its naked hideousness, and hence pure-minded men like the great republicans from Maine spurn them with horror, and the senate is nobly indignant at last.

BENJAMIN THE SILENT.

What shuts the mouth of sassy Ben?
The days are far from olden.
When he and silence were not friends,
Unless to prove it golden.

Full many a shaft of keenest wit
His saucy tongue delivered,
Full many a victim felt the wing,
And speechless, quaked and quivered.

He smote the battle from afar,
No load was there of ingots—
And tryer "trade" his foe provoked
That 'scaped without accounting.

If he has "principles" by the pile,
Why so deserted leaves 'em?
Why not put on the cast off suit,
Brace up, be bold, and brave 'em?

New York Sun.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MACMAHON.

No Danger of a Coup d'Etat—But Resistance to the Chamber Apparently Determined Upon—A Petition from the Trades.

A BONAPARTIST'S OPINION.

PARIS, November 29.—A letter from M. Raoul Duval, Bonapartist, is published, expressing the conviction that true conservatives should submit to national will, and recommending such submission to President MacMahon. M. Duval strongly condemns the policy of the Duke De Broglie and the intrigues, which resulted in the overthrow of the Thiers' government on the 21st of May, 1873.

THE MARSHAL'S VIEWS.

M. Jules Grevy had an interview with President MacMahon to-day. The president assured him that the parliament was in no danger. Neither its existence nor its functions as established by the constitution would be threatened. The apprehension of a coup d'etat were base, and he repelled all incitements to such a solution. The president listened to M. Grevy's argument for reverting to

A PARLIAMENTARY REGIME,

but, although he did not pronounce for any other solution, he seemed not to accept M. Grevy's proposals and evinced toward the chamber sentiments of resistance rather than conciliation.

THE TRADES.

The delegates of trades councils of this city who went to the Elysee to-day were received by Viscount de Harcourt, secretary of the president, who said President MacMahon regretted that he was unable to receive them. The delegates presented

AN ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT,

calling attention to the stagnation of trade in Paris and to the fact that many workmen and others are reduced to misery and embarrassment. The address concludes: "We think it lies with you to end this disastrous and dangerous situation and avert the conflict threatening between the powers of the state, by giving the complete satisfaction, which was

CLEARLY AND LOUDLY EXPRESSED

in the recent election."

M. Baible was to have another interview with the president to-day, on behalf of the Orleanists, to urge an immediate return to a conciliatory policy.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Reports on Hayes's Nominations.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—After a number of vain efforts to-day for an executive session, a motion for that purpose at last prevailed, and the senate closed its doors in secret session for consideration of executive business. A number of nominations were reported back favorably and otherwise from the committees to which they had been referred, and, under the rules, went over until to-morrow, or until such time as the senate shall again meet. Among the cases reported favorably were Harlan, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, and Hilliard, to be minister to Brazil. On the first of these two the committee on judiciary, which had control of the case, was divided, standing 4 to 3. Hilliard was, as already stated, reported upon favorably by a similar vote from the foreign relations committee. Among those adversely reported to-day were Pitzsimmons, to be marshal of Georgia, and Wharton, to be district attorney for Kentucky, and it is understood Sanford, to be minister resident in Belgium. It has been previously stated that there was some difference of opinion in the committee on commerce respecting the right of the senate to demand the reason of the president for the removal of persons from office. This question grew out of a dispute which arose in the committee as to whether or not Mr. Conkling had exceeded the authority granted him by the committee in addressing a letter of inquiry to the secretary of

THE FEDERAL FOCUS.

STILL STRUGGLING OVER THE CASE.

A Wordy War in the Senate—The Georgia Senators on their Feet—Mr. Hill Talks About Kellogg, and General Gordon Gives Conkling a Thrust—Caucussing on Both Sides

THE KELLOGG-SPOFFORD CASE.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—In the senate, after the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings, Mr. Sargent, of California, asked for unanimous consent to consider the Paris exhibition bill, but objection was made by Mr. White and others, and the senate resumed the consideration of the resolution for the admission of Kellogg.

MR. HILL AGAIN ON THE FLOOR.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, spoke in favor of recommitting the whole subject to the committee on privileges and elections, with instructions to take testimony. He said he reaffirmed here to-day that every act done, every resolution passed by the committee on privileges and elections during the past five weeks had in view but one single purpose, and that was to ascertain the distinct points upon which testimony should be taken. Judge Spofford gave notice that the testimony heretofore taken did not cover all the points he desired to have shown, there were

FIVE ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS

upon which he wanted testimony taken. He had witnesses ready to develop new facts never before developed, and they established conclusively that Gov. Kellogg was in complicity with the returning board in the frauds, and one of the promoters of these frauds to elect him to the senate of the United States. What he (Mr. Hill) complained of was the refusal of the committee on privileges and elections to take testimony on these subjects. Was it right? was it proper? was it decent? to say that testimony offered to show that Kellogg himself was

PERSONALLY GUILTY

of the frauds charged should not be taken. The question came back to the senate: Would it have an investigation or not? The committee on privileges and elections had never passed a single resolution to bring before them a witness or papers from Louisiana. He agreed that the testimony in regard to Louisiana already taken stenched the whole earth, but he affirmed that the chief agent, the chief conspirator, the chief actor in these frauds was now for the first time before the country, and stood here to-day asking admission to this senate. Mr. Hill referred to frauds in Louisiana in regard to

THE ELECTORAL VOTE,

and said it was gratifying to know that the gentleman who finally came into the office of president had no complicity in these frauds. No man would dare stand up and say Mr. Hayes had any complicity in them. Would this senate admit Kellogg to a seat, with witnesses standing at the door affirming that they knew facts about him which had never been told? Would the senate make itself a party to all these returning board frauds by refusing to take testimony to show the complicity of Kellogg in them? What excuse could be given to the country for saying that

NO INVESTIGATION

in regard to Kellogg should be made? He (Mr. Hill) would not believe that this senate was so far given up to party service. The character of the senate was involved. To admit Kellogg would be a crime against popular government and bring a blush of shame to the cheek of every lover of popular government in the world.

WILLY NILLY WADLEIGH.

Mr. Wadleigh said the senator from [illegible] believe he has gone back to Massachusetts. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dawes.—Yes, the democrats expected to carry Massachusetts this fall and sent him there.

SENATOR GORDON TACKLES CONKLING.

Mr. Gordon said he wished to say a few words in reply to the remarkable utterances of the senator from New York (Conkling)—not with any view of convincing that senator, but to immortalize his position, which, to say the least of it, was very unique in inconsistency. The senator had seen fit to indulge in a tirade of abuse of a claimant for the seat from South Carolina. He had denounced the democratic side of the chamber because senators on that side desired to inquire into the complicity of one of the claimants from Louisiana in the returning board frauds. Mr. Gordon then read from the speech of Mr. Conkling, delivered in the senate a few days ago as to the charge of complicity in the Hamburg riot against M. C. Butler, claiming a seat from South Carolina, which should keep him out of the senate.

Mr. Conkling said he would be very sorry to do anything to interfere with the senator's speech, which he saw was going to be a fine one, but nowhere in his remarks of the other day did he (Mr. Conkling) say anything touching his own conviction of the guilt or innocence of the contestants from South Carolina. He simply stated

A HYPOTHETICAL CASE,

but disclaimed having said of either of these contestants that one was free from all blame and the other guilty. However, it was said that rhetoric did not bear an examination by the rules of arithmetic.

Mr. Gordon—And nothing illustrates the truth of the senator's position so much as his own rhetoric. (Laughter.) Continuing his remarks, Mr. Gordon defended Mr. Butler from any complicity in the Hamburg massacre. He alluded to the testimony of one Doc Adams, a witness before the committee which made the investigation into the South Carolina affairs, and said it had been quoted in the senate to connect Mr. Butler with the Hamburg riot. The senator from New York (Mr. Conkling,) in alluding to this witness, characterized him as

THE "BORN LEADER OF MEN."

That senator had declared that he did not express any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Butler, but all who saw his manner could not fail to understand his motives. He then read from the Record Mr. Conkling's remarks of a recent date in regard to the witness Doc Adams, being "a born leader of men descended from the tiger hunters on the gold coast of Africa," and said: "There's rhetoric for you!" (Laughter.) Continuing his remarks, Mr. Gordon said that in the course of the investigation in South Carolina witnesses were called to learn from them something about this "born leader of men." He then quoted from the testimony where witnesses said that they wouldn't believe Doc Adams on oath, and that he was a loafer. Resuming his argument, Mr. Gordon said in South Carolina, from the cessation of hostilities to this time, Mr. Butler has been recognized by men of both races as

THE CONSERVATOR OF PEACE IN THE STATE.

Mr. Edmunds asked Senator Gordon to yield to him as he desired at this point to read a statement in regard to Mr. Butler.

Mr. Gordon declined to yield and said he knew how hard it was for men to hear the truth sometimes.

Mr. Edmunds—"I see my friend feels that" (Laughter.)

Mr. Gordon, continuing, spoke of Mr. Butler as a gentleman whose reputation was equal to that of any senator on this floor. He might not be "a born leader of men," but he was not a leader of loafers and of liars as Doc Adams was. Though he was not "a born leader of men" he was the descendant of those

[illegible] white men and two colored men were killed in that riot.

Mr. Gordon, resuming, spoke of the army in South Carolina and said it was idle to talk about the whites intimidating the blacks. He had heard of such intimidation before. Ireland had intimidated England, the giant oak in the forest had intimidated the descending bolt, and Pompeii at the foot of Vesuvius had intimidated the bubbling, boiling crater.

CAUCUSSING.

All the republican senators, excepting Patterson, of S. C., met in caucus this morning and unanimously agreed that the Kellogg case should be pressed to a final vote by a continuous session, if necessary, though there seemed to be no objection to deferring the commencement of the continuous session until to-morrow, in the event of democrats moving an early adjournment to-day. The democratic senators also held a caucus, but determined upon no action.

COURTESIES OF THE PRESS.

The reports of the heads of the several departments are all completed. These documents will be sent to the press throughout the country in order that they may as near as possible appear in print as early as the afternoon editions of Monday next, the day for the meeting of

THE REGULAR SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The secretary of the treasury will send the financial report to the assistant treasurers and collectors of customs and to postmasters in places where no one of the other mentioned are stationed, with instructions to deliver at noon—Monday. In like manner the postmaster general will send his report to postmasters for delivery at the same time, and the report of the secretary of the interior will also be sent under similar guard to prevent premature publication. There is no apprehension, whatever, of

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

being delayed beyond noon on Monday next, as the house is already organized. It would be only some extraordinary emergency that would make delay. So far as the tenor of the message is concerned, no one outside of cabinet circles has been advised. In fact, it is not complete, and the regular session of Friday next will probably hear the final reading, though there may be an extra session Saturday to complete the message in every respect.

ON THE WAR PATH.

Information has reached the authorities that while the Sioux Indians were being removed from Red Cloud agency to the Missouri river, 1,700 broke away and are now on the war path. Terry has issued orders to the troops to prepare for a winter campaign. Those who deserted are operating in the Deadwood country and have already attacked trains and caused general consternation.

THOMPSON WANTS MORE TUBS.

Secretary Thompson says the country needs a larger navy.

THE COY CONKLING.

Evarts has sent assurances to Conkling looking to the latter's co-operation with the administration.

BAH!

A special to the Tribune says the republicans have heard that the democrats are trying to get a majority in order to declare Tilden president.

LAWRENCE.

The nomination of Lawrence to be collector at New Orleans will [illegible] acted upon during the present session. The delay is [illegible] interest of Packer [illegible]

desirous that he shall be appointed to this office.

THE SOUTHERN ROUTES.

The Virginia Midland and Kennesaw routes are open and trains running as before the freshet.

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.

Senor Zamacoyza, agent of the Mexican government, arrived to-day. He represents the Diaz government as anxious to maintain friendly relations, and instances the sending of regular troops to the Rio Grande to take the place of the local forces with the intention to co-operate with the United States soldiers in restoring order on the border.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Thomas, collector of customs at Baltimore; Smart, collector of the second Kentucky district; Snow, postmaster at Palatka, Fla.

HARLAN'S CHANCES.

The nomination of Harlan for the supreme bench was confirmed, but subsequently a motion to reconsider was entered, which now pends. There is good authority for saying that Harlan will be confirmed.

DERBY'S DIPLOMACY.

No Danger of a Coup d'Etat—But Resistance to the Chamber Apparently Determined Upon—A Petition from the Trade.

LONDON, November 29.—Lord Derby, replying to a deputation which waited on him yesterday to inform him that Constantinople was in danger and that he really ought to do something especially if he could get Austria to help him, said the foreign secretary was able to point out that the policy of the present government, to-wit: the abandonment of Turkey except so far as our own interests required that we should resist her enemies, was resolved upon and declared even before the agitation concerning

THE OUTRAGES IN BULGARIA.

Having thus reasoned his audience that the policy of the government was not dictated by St. James's hall, and would not be altered by it, Lord Derby was able also to say: We have spoken in as strong terms as diplomatic usage permits of the necessity of not allowing Constantinople to pass into other hands than those that now hold it. Upon that point I can only refer you to the language we held at the beginning of the war, from which we do not intend to depart in the slightest degree. Lord Derby's second point was that though we need not yet talk of intervention, still, should it come to that, we must not rely upon Austria. One of the deputation had said that

AUSTRIA WAS READY

to do something provided England encouraged her. The reply was explicit: I think I can lay claim for myself that I have missed no opportunity of knowing what are the ideas and feelings of the Austrian government, and I content myself with expressing my dissent from this opinion.

DESPERADO RAIDS.

Two Indictments for Murder Found Against Him.

GALESBURG, Ill., November 29.—Frank Rande, the notorious outlaw, arrived here from St. Louis in charge of officers, this morning, and was safely incarcerated, in the presence of a large crowd. The grand jury to-day found two indictments against the prisoner.

The Huron Disaster.

NORFOLK, November 29.—The wind has changed, and there is every prospect of clear weather and calmer water. The rough breakers prevented any operations on the wreck of the Huron to-day, but the beach was carefully patrolled all last night. About twelve, midnight, ensign Denner's body was rescued by the patrol six miles north of Kitty Hawk. The bodies so far washed ashore have stamped the [illegible]

ORDINARY ADVERTISEMENTS, [illegible] per square each insertion. [illegible] per square each insertion.

A BUTCHER, [illegible] per month. [illegible] per square each insertion.

BUSINESS NOTICES, 25 cents a line. Religious and Funeral Notices, 25 cents a line. Meetings, 25 words, 75 cents each.

NOTICES OF WANTS, to Rent, Lost and Found, Boarding, 25 words, 50 cents each insertion.

TURKISH TREASON.

HOW KARS WAS OVERCOME AND CAPTURED.

Hanging the Turks—Trouble in Poland—Bombarding Antivari—A War Council of the Turks.

CAPTURED IN SHIPKA PASS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 29.—Four hundred Turks have surrendered to the Russians in Shipka Pass.

EXCITEMENT IN POLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A Vienna correspondent says it is rumored that a declaration of a state of siege is imminent in Warsaw, and various districts of Poland.

THE FIGHTING AT ANTIVARI.

A special

TO ADVERTISERS ON FOURTH PAGE.

Rates for advertising in this column charged ten cents per line for each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No objectionable advertisement or ads will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—When properly classified, the smallest advertisement of three lines, which costs but thirty cents, is seen at once by its very readers whose eyes it was intended to reach, and thus is just as valuable for its purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

WANTED.

WANTED—Furnished rooms with board, in private family, for a lady, three children, infant and nurse. Address, with full particulars, locality and price, O, Constitution office. 776 nov30 dlt

WANTED—To purchase a good second hand Surrey and Harness; top or no top. Call at No. 16 West Mitchell street, end of Broad. 749 nov12 dtf

WANTED—I want to rent for the year 1878, a comfortable residence with 3 to 7 rooms near the corner of the city. Would prefer a good barn lot with stable. Address Merchant, this office. 690 nov24 dtf

WANTED—Printing of all kinds, from the smallest card to the largest poster, books, etc., executed at the lowest prices and best styles, at The Constitution office. aug1...dtf

FOR RENT.

FINE BOARDING HOUSE, zone but first class; steam warm. Bell & Son, 679 nov30...dlt

FOR RENT—A centrally located dwelling of six rooms. E. F. & J. Hurt. 785 nov2 ...dlt

FOR RENT, CHEAP—A Dwelling of six rooms and large lot with fruit trees, one mile from earth. E. F. & J. Hurt. 785 nov2...dlt

FOR RENT—A good tenant can rent for the winter a furnished Cottage, with Cooking stove, Crockery, &c., complete, by applying three doors south of McDonough str et. 778 nov27...dlt

A GENT WANTED AND SALESMEN to book under Drehrer's Opera House, Marietta street. Apply to A. Drehrer. 767 July31 dtf

FOR SALE.

OYSTERS—I sell Fresh Oysters at 25 cents per quart. M. Arbon, No. 118 Whitehall street. 771 nov30...dlw

ARRIVED THIS DAY—100 Fresh Dressed Turkeys, at Causey, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 17 North Pryor street. 778 nov28 dlt

HORSE AND ROCKAWAY FOR SALE—The Rockaway is as good as new. The Horse is sound, gentle, a good mover, and perfectly safe for any lady to drive, who knows anything of the management of a horse. Call on S. B. Brewer, at Silvey & Dodgherty's, on Decatur street. 760 nov25...dlt

FOR SALE—One of the best established and paying Business in the city of Atlanta, Ga. A rare chance. Address "Million in It" at this office. 684 nov25...dlw

FOR SALE—A second-hand two-flue boiler, suitable for an eighteen or twenty-horse engine, will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to Longley & Robinson, Phœnix Planing Mills, corner Butler and Gilmer sts. 698 nov25-1w

FOR SALE—20 barrels and half barrels very choice Sour Krout at a bargain at A. M. Lewin & Co's, 49 Peachtree. 684 nov25...dlw

A RARE OPPORTUNITY is presented to secure a beautiful home most eligibly located, at a great bargain. A finished new brick house, with seven large pleasant rooms, all conveniently arranged. A good well of water, barn, &c., on the premises. Four or twenty five acres adjoining, as will best suit, can be had with the house. If desirable, city property taken in part payment. For full particulars, address "Home," Drawer 56, Atlanta. No 665—apr 2...1y

FOR SALE—Every kind of Groceries at importers and manufacturers prices at A. M. Lewin & Co's, 49 Peachtree. 684 nov25 dlw

FOR SALE—100 dozen fine Wines, of every description, at less than cost prices at A. M. Lewin & Co's, 49 Peachtree. 684 nov25 dlw

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED From our Mills, four miles from Atlanta, a small mare Mule, both ears with a hole nipped in them. The finder will be liberally rewarded. Askew & Bros. 769 nov26 3t

FOUND—Out there all kinds of Job Printing can be as neatly executed and quickly executed at The Constitution office.

CARRIAGES, &c.

SPENCE & JARVIS Have for sale, and make to order fine Carriages, Buggies, all Wagons, at prices lower than ever before. 34 Alabama street. 609 nov29 ...dtf

BROOMS.

ATLANTA BROOM WORKS—Office corner Loyd and Pryor streets. Dealers are invited to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. 619 nov24...dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS LOCKS, HINGES, &c., lower than any house in Georgia. W. G. Ashley, 35 South Broad street. 480 aug28...1oodtf

AUCTION SALES.

D. P. ELLIS & CO., will sell on Saturday, 1st December, 10½ o'clock, in front of their store, Horses, Rockaway, Furniture, Carpets, Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes &c. 783 no 30 d3t

A. M. LEWIN & CO'S FINE STOCK OF FAMILY GROCERIES, 49 Peachtree street, will be sold at auction, commencing Monday evening, 3rd December, 7 o'clock. Same every evening, same hour, until the stock is closed out. D. P. Ellis & Co., Auctioneers. 660 no 28...d3c

The Constitution.

ATLANTA,

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1877

TRAVELLING AGENTS:

T. M. ACTON. W. E. JOHNSON.

THE VIRGINIA FLOOD.

The storm-centre of our late spell of wet weather seems to have rested on the Alleghanies in West Virginia. There was a great deal of wind all along the Atlantic coast, but the fall of water was chiefly reserved for the Old Dominion. From the Potomac on the north to the Cape Fear on the south the streams that rise in the Blue Ridge to flow to the sea were fearfully swollen. The Raleigh News of the 27th in summing up of the situation, says: "The Potomac river was higher than it has been at any time since 1852. At Washington it stood five feet above the wharf level. The freshet was immense in the Shenandoah and Rivanna. The James reached a higher mark than in the flood of September 30th, 1870, the greatest ever known in Virginia. The Dan was never so swollen. The Roanoke yesterday evening was six feet higher at Weldon than it has ever before been known to be by any man living. The Cape Fear rose seventy-five feet—nearly as high as 'the Sherman flood' of 1865."

The destruction of farm property was immense, as a large proportion of the corn crop on the rich river and creek bottoms was ungathered. To this must be added the damage to towns and cities, and lines of communications. The extent of the damage to the line that extends from Norfolk to Bristol may be appreciated when we state that connecting roads have directed their agents to receive no freight for points east of Bristol for ten days. The entire loss to property in the flooded district will reach up into the millions.

THE Macon Telegraph's cartoon of "Milledgeville as a Railroad Centre," shows that not a single railroad centres at Milledgeville. The statement that two railroads have been superadded to the map is rather hasty. As far as we can see, only one road—the Eatonton and Gordon branch of the Central—has been added.

COLONEL JONES, having "superadded" two railroads to his able cartoon entitled "Milledgeville as a Railroad Centre," has reproduced that work of art. We regret to state, however, that the Macon and Augusta, and the southwestern roads, still seem to be swollen far beyond their natural dimensions.

COLONEL JONES'S war map of the railroad question of Georgia has one advantage. It was taken by the artist on the spot.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The report of the commissioner of internal revenue for the last fiscal year shows that 4,510 distilleries were operated, and that the increase of receipts from distilled spirits was a little over one million of dollars. About 3,000 illicit stills were operated at inaccessible points in the mountains. They are generally owned, says the commissioner, "by unlettered men of desperate character, armed and ready to resist the officers of the law." He thinks there is a better state of public opinion in respect to the enforcement of the internal revenue laws throughout the disaffected districts. He recommends the passage of a law expressly providing that when a person is caught in the act of operating an illicit still, he may be arrested without warrant, and forthwith taken before a proper tribunal for examination. He recommends that suitable appropriations be made to strengthen the force of collectors and marshals throughout the infected districts, to enable them to make seizures and arrests; then, if the courts will inflict upon the ringleaders punishment commensurate with their offense, the time is not far distant, he says, when revenue officers will be safe in any part of the country, and well meaning citizens will rejoice at the suppression of an occupation that demoralizes all who have any connection with it, and which fills the country with outlawry and crime.

After discussing at length the question of changing the rate of taxation on spirits and tobacco, the commissioner comes to the conclusion that the interests of all concerned would be best subserved by allowing the present rates to stand. He does not even recommend a change in respect to the tax on fruit brandy. The commissioner is opposed to relieving the banks of the taxes now imposed upon their capital and deposits, to relieving bank checks from the impost of two cents, and to taking off the tax from matches. These taxes brought in last year nearly nine millions dollars; and in view of a probable decrease in the receipts from customs, the commissioner rightfully contends that the financial interests of the government would not warrant so great a reduction in its revenues. If, however, any of these easily borne and easily collected taxes are to be taken off, that on matches should go first, as that is a tax which increases the price of an article that is consumed by people in all conditions of life. The tax more than doubles the price of this article of universal consumption. The amount of taxes collected from matches last year was $2,972,475. As to the other two taxes the commissioner says: "The taxable capital and deposits of banks and bankers are $774,977,266; and the tax is one-half of one per cent. on that amount. I apprehend that no object could be selected for taxation that could more easily bear the burden imposed upon it than the capital and deposits of banks and bankers. The tax of $1,889,384 realized from stamps upon checks is collected at very inconsiderable cost to the government, and

SHARON.

Sharon, "of Nevada," is wanted in Washington by his party associates. They do not want him for his wisdom or his good looks or even his dinners, but for his vote. That vote is all there is of Sharon in a public sense. But he cannot come to Washington to cast that vote, and it can not be sent on by rail or wire. Hence the hard words which the radical press is just now gratuitously bestowing upon the big bonanza senator. He cannot leave San Francisco, his real home, because he has "gigantic interests at stake involving millions." The truth is, those interests involve the question whether he is a rich or a poor man. He is one of the "involved." There are plenty of that kind in these unhappy times, and Sharon is trying to lessen the number by one. He is trying to sell to San Francisco the water works of which he is principal owner. He wants twelve millions for the property. He is also working a big thing in Ophir, the stock of which he controls. It is claimed that a large ore body is being developed in that mine, and the stock is violently fluctuating. It is plain that he cannot leave; for what to him is his party when Ophir stock is going up? We admire his judgment. We sincerely hope he will cling to his resolution to stay away from Washington until Christmas. We could spare him even longer. Cling to Ophir, senator. There's millions in it.

He professes to be willing to resign what he bought and paid for as—much so as any of the mining stocks that he holds. But "the party" will not let him resign. There is a democratic lion in the path in the form of Gov. Bradley, of Nevada, Sharon's official state, who was elected in 1874 to hold office for four years, or until the end of 1878. The legislature has a republican majority on joint ballot of 17; but it is a biennial concern, and has met and adjourned to meet no more. Such bodies meet in Nevada on the first Mondays of January in odd years. A new legislature and a new governor will be chosen next fall, but there will be no session of the legislature until January, 1879. Senator Sharon's term expires on the fourth day of March, 1881. The want of a legislative session need not, however, deter him from seeking political retirement, which he professes to desire. He can devote himself to his banking and mining interests. Governor Bradley will be happy to accommodate him by promptly osming a democratic successor.

DR. E. D. STANDIFORD.

We had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Standiford, president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, as well as president of one of the leading banks in the city of Louisville, who has been on a visit to our city. His visit among us was to draw closer the lines of trade between Louisville and Atlanta.

Dr. is a big hearted and splendid specimen of the Kentucky gentleman. His wealth and official place are but his smallest attractions; his solid common sense and genial manners

No southern state since the war has settled her public debt at as high figures as 50 cents on the dollar. Georgia Alabama and South Carolina compromised at less.—Memphis Avalanche.

We have tried several times to induce the Avalanche to keep to the facts on this subject. Georgia has not "compromised" a dollar of her debt, and does not propose to "compromise" a dollar of it. She has paid and will continue to pay every dollar that she owes.

COL. JONES, of the Macon Telegraph, has somehow conceived the idea that his able railroad cartoon, with its "superadded" railroads, has caused a panic in this direction. A light diet for two or three days and hot bricks to his feet at night will cure these mental vagaries. What the colonel needs is repose, with a mustard plaster a little larger than his war map, slapped to him at intervals of every three hours.

THE committee of the South Carolina legislature appointed to investigate the charges of bribery against Patterson have reported the testimony of forty white and colored republicans concurs in fixing the crime upon him. In the meantime, however, his vote just now in the senate is a complete offset of one of the other radical rascals whose crimes have never been proven on him. Let's wait awhile before we destroy his budding usefulness.

THE people of Milledgeville ought to give Colonel Jones of the Macon Telegraph, some substantial reminder of their appreciation of his efforts in their behalf, for if ever a man perspired in a cause, Colonel Jones has perspired in the cause of Milledgeville.

OUR telegrams characterize Senator Hill's speech on the Kellogg Spofford contest as the finest of the session. Even the meagre and unsatisfactory synopsis sent over the wires shows that it was a remarkably vigorous and brilliant effort.

GEN. GORDON thinks the nomination of Col. Fitzsimmons will be confirmed; Mr. Candler thinks it will not be acted on during the present session, and will therefore fall unless saved by renomination.

GRANT is going to Egypt, and when he comes back he'll be telling his country kin around Galena that Mrs. Grant sawed on his shirt buttons with Cleopatra's needle.

It is stated that if the French senate refuses to second another dissolution of the chamber, Prest Mahon will form a cabinet for

SHARON.

THE question now is—speaking of the capital discussion—how many justices of the peace in southwest Georgia will twelve hundred dollars buy? The reason we ask is because we want the information for a correspondent in Macon. It is hardly probable that any are for sale.

THE Macon Telegraph still pleasantly insists that the new capitol in Atlanta will cost millions. As yet, however, the talented editors have not presented their readers with a map of the figures.

THE friends of Col. T. Stobo Farrow in Georgia will be glad to learn that he was elected on Wednesday clerk of the South Carolina senate. He was nominated on the sixteenth ballot in the democratic caucus.

THE mistake that some people are making is to presume that the justices of the peace in southwest Georgia are for sale. At any rate the auction has never been advertised.

THE Macon Telegraph will issue no paper to-day. We are afraid that this is intended as a move in favor of Milledgeville.

THE weather is getting so cold in Macon, that the city council is sometimes compelled to sit with closed doors.

IN GENERAL.

—Macadamized mince pie may now be had at some of our restaurants.

—Governor McClellan is going to have a bigger inauguration than old Hayes.

—"Business first and pleasure afterwards," remarks Senator Sharon.

—Pongo was a faithful friend and an estimable missing link. I loved him.—Charles Darwin.

—Rice, of Massachusetts, lacked 1,945 votes of a majority, and Hayes calls it a famous victory.

—Rumors says the Harpers paid Longfellow $3,000 for Keramos. That is about $10 a line.

—Boston is feeding on fresh beef slaughtered in Colorado; three thousand miles to the slaughter house.

—Mr. Darwin has ordered a monument for Pongo. The design is a plain shaft, encircled by a broken chain with a missing link.

—Most of the eloping girls of Arkansas are named Betsey. That is what makes fathers say, "Bets are off."

—A wet nurse for young tigers was what the English zoologists were wanting in their establishment last week.

—The handsome Bob Stickney is riding at a circus in New York, where he has reappeared after an absence of seven years.

—The circuit judges in England are now assisted by commissioners, selected from the bar, who receive $600, besides a payment of $50 a day while so occupied.

—Western people are proud over Mary Anderson's success in the eastern cities, especially because she has won the New York, Boston and Philadelphia critics.

—Russia never had enough doctors, and now, owing to the large number called off to the war, the want of them is very seriously felt.

—Dr. George Macdonald, the author of "Alec Forbes" and many novels and poems, has been awarded a pension of £100 a year on the British civil list.

[illegible] to the great distress of dealers who have large stocks of them. It is seldom that a beautiful fashion is so short-lived, say the dealers.

—The pope has accumulated a fund of $6,000,000, which is held by Tortonia and some French and some Brussels bankers, for the pay of ex-pontifical soldiers and officials, and divers other purposes incidental to the papal interests.

—Prof. Hitchcock, the geologist, has found at Wethersfield Cove, Conn., four fossil bird tracks, measuring a foot from heel to toe, and proportionate wide, which he thinks must have been made by a bird at least twelve feet high.

—Senator Sharon cannot understand why there should be such a fuss kicked up about his absence from his seat. He bought and paid for it with his own money, and has a right to do with his own pr perty what he will.

—In consequence of the passage of an ordinance forcing them to sell in the market and nowhere else, the butchers of Dalton, Texas, pointed all the market house stalls, closed them up, and now refuse to sell any meat of all.

—The empress of Austria is very fond of her horses. The Hungarian papers record of her that, after a recent hunting mishap, she considered they required her personal supervision so particularly that she had her break fast brought to her in a stable.

—The total vote of New York at the present election was 785,363—an increase of 6,648 over that of 1875. The full democratic vote for secretary of state is 382,068; republican, 371,811; democratic plurality for comptroller is 36,073.

—Retribution don't bounce along at a very lively gait, and generally speaking wouldn't stand much chance in a race with a canal boat, but it is sure as seed time, and we have faith to believe that the man who Charley Rossed our umbrella will some day wake up in a hornet's nest.

—It appears from a blue book just issued respecting the great cyclone and storm wave which visited certain districts in Bengal on the morning of the 1st of November, 1876, that the total number of persons drowned was 90,000, and that the outbreak of cholera which followed carried off 75,000, making a total mortality of 165,000.

—The German government has become dissatisfied with the new Mauser musket used by the army, which has replaced the Dreyse needle gun formerly employed. The Mauser gun is found to frequently snap and fail. It also becomes too speedily heated, and kicks violently. The government is receiving proposals for several other descriptions of gun.

—It is said that the Russians and Turks have come to a tacit agreement about the Black sea blockade since the middle of August, in virtue of which the blockaders do not molest Odessa grain ships, and the grain ships, clearing nominally for Marseilles or London, put in to Constantinople and sell part of their cargoes. The Turks certainly have no reason to object to this traffic, and to the Russian peasants it is an appreciable boon.

—Those awful blondes put in an appearance at the National theatre, Cincinnati, Sunday night. The building was rammed, jammed, and crammed full to suffocation—parquette, balcony, gallery and lobbies. A great mob besieged the front for entrance after there was not room inside to hang up a mustard seed, and men were packed so tightly they could not move. All degrees were represented in the audience.

—"Gath" revives the old story that an effort is to be made to put Tilden in the presidential chair should the democrats get control of the senate. The last house, it will be remembered, passed a resolution declaring Tilden elected, and it is asserted that he took the oath of office as president before a magistrate in New York, and only awaits recognition by the senate before knocking at the white house. It is further stated that "emissaries acting in Tilden's name" are in Washington "taking advantage of the present remarkable situation." The tale has a Gathy flavor.

—The Horseshoe at Niagara is now a right angle, rather than a curve. The rocks in the centre have been eaten away from year to year, and now the side walls are crumbling. On Saturday morning a large section of rock, towards the Canada shore, fell with a tremendous crash, and during the night a still larger one went down. The falls now wear a new face, and visitors will undoubtedly be charged twenty cents extra for a look.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

—As a petard, Patterson must be pronounced a success.—New York Sun, ind.

—It is about time for Conover and Patterson to protest that they are really old line whigs.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat, rep.

—Perhaps a turn of the thumbscrew in Alabama might make the south in the senate even more solid than it now is.—New York World, dem.

—Yesterday was one of the gloomiest days of the season. It rained continually and not a solitary bank failed.—Chicago Times, ind.

—The vice-president may now be appropriately called, "Man-not-afraid of his backbone."—Burlington Hawkeye, rep.

—If Senator John Patterson is purchased by the democrats it will be by human slavery again that they get control of the government.—Philadelphia Press, rep.

—I regret to be compelled to sit in the senate chamber with carpetbaggers without fixed political principles.—Hannibal Hamlin, who never jokes.

—Hayes deserted the republican faith to restore red-handed treason to power in South Carolina, Louisiana, Alabama and the solid south.—New York Commercial Advertiser, rep.

—Stanley Matthews voted with the democrats for the recommendation of Mr. Hillard to the Brazil mission, on the ground that there is not a worthy republican in Mr. Hillard's part of the United States.—New York Herald, ind.

—Our republican brethren are unduly excited. They must expect these little skirmishes from time to time until the 4th of March, 1881. These are only slices of the day of judgment; then the day of judgment itself will begin.—New York World, dem.

—Patterson and Conover having gone wrong in the senate, the republican committee made haste to report the Kellogg case to the senate, with the

HOME POLITICS AND STATE PERSONALS.

—Hon. S. K. Cask is the democratic candidate for the legislature in Pike.

—The Barnesville Gazette is heartily supporting Hon. Thomas T. Cabaniss for the senate.

—Messrs. N. L. Hutchins and W. J. Born are candidates for the legislature in Gwinnett county.

—Dr. Henry R. Casey, of Columbia county, will occupy Judge Reese's seat as senator from the 29th district.

—Mr. Harry Camp is announced as a candidate for the legislature in Newton county.

—Mr. Wm. H. Hendry denies that he is a candidate for the legislature in Thomas county.

—Mr. Capers Dickson, of Newton county, is a candidate for the legislature.

—Hon. I. F. Livingston, one of the most popular and progressive citizens of Newton county, is a candidate for the legislature.

—Some of the voters of Lincoln county are dissatisfied with the manner in which M. Z. S. Willingham was nominated.

—Hon. A. S. Barnwell, and Mr. Thomas Spalding, of Sapelo Island are candidates for the legislature in McIntosh county.

—Griffin News: It is strange to us that intelligent colored people will suffer a few men to control and sell their votes just as they would so much merchandise, and when the vote is cast, turn round and kick them out at the back doors.

—Augusta Chronicle: The colored voters of Richmond county will hold a meeting at the city hall next Saturday evening for the purpose of considering how they shall act in regard to the new constitution, the capital question and the homestead, at the election on Wednesday.

—Jonesboro News: Hon. E. P. Howell, of Fulton, is a candidate for re-election to the senate from this district, and will be supported by the voters of Clayton. Col. Howell makes an efficient member, and the people of this county cannot do a better part by themselves than to return him to the position, of which he was deprived by the action of the late convention.

—Suggestive item in the Barnesville Gazette. The advocates of "Redemption" say "that the capital was carried

POLITICAL COMMENT.

—Milledgeville Union and Recorder: On Saturday last a primary election was held to select a candidate to represent Baldwin county in the next general assembly, with the following result: Col. James A. Green received 253 votes, and Mr. Samuel E. Whitaker received 237 votes. Col. Green having received a majority of the votes was declared the nominee, and will receive the unanimous vote of the county at the election on Wednesday week, 5th December.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE VENERABLE BISHOP MARVIN.

In the Pulpit One Sabbath and Dying the Next—Brief Biography of the Distinguished Religionist.

St. Louis Republican.

Bishop E. M. Marvin of the M. E. church, south, died at a quarter past 4 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence, 3715 Lucas avenue, after a very brief illness from pleuro pneumonia. On Sunday (9th) he addressed the members of the Sunday school, and afterwards preached a sermon in the Centenary church. In the afternoon of the same day he went to Kirkwood and preached again, and dedicated a church. That evening he was taken with a chill, and returning home, suffered much during the night and following day. On Tuesday he had a second attack of the chill, more severe than the first, and on Wednesday physicians were called in who pronounced the disease pleuro-pneumonia. All was done that medical skill could suggest, and by the close of the week he was thought better. On Sunday, however, there was a change

FOR THE WORSE,

and his sufferings increased until the hour mentioned, when death came to his relief. He spoke but little during Sunday night, and for an hour before he died not at all. He died surrounded by his family, none others being present. The physicians had been sent for, but he died before they arrived.

Thus, while it was scarcely known that he was sick, when his death became known the sad news spread rapidly and cast a gloom over the public mind, filling many breasts with deep and bitter sorrow.

The following brief sketch of the venerated bishop's life was prepared by Rev. D. R. McAnally, D. D.:

Enoch M. Marvin was born in Warren county, Mo., June 12, 1823. In August, 1839, he joined the church at Bethlehem camp ground, in St. Charles county, and in December, 1840, experienced the blessings of renewing grace, the evidence of which was clear and undoubted. In 1841 he entered the itinerancy in the bounds of the Missouri conference, and was appointed to Grundy mission. His second appointment was to Oregon mission, his third to Liberty circuit, his fourth in St. Louis as the colleague of Rev. Wesley Browning, then Weston circuit, then Hannibal station, then to Monticello and Palmyra, then to St. Charles circuit, then St. Charles district, after which he was for a time agent for the colleges, then pastor at different times of the Centenary and First churches in St. Louis.

At the commencement of the late war between the states he went south, and for a time served the Marshall ste-

to Atlanta by force and fraud." Now they propose to use the same means to get it back to Milledgeville. They propose to force the negro in southern and southwestern Georgia to vote for Milledgeville. Of course then in doing so they resort to fraud. Hence fraud and force are a part of the arguments for Milledgeville.

—Milledgeville Union and Recorder: On Saturday last a primary election was held to select a candidate to represent Baldwin county in the next general assembly, with the following result: Col. James A. Green received 253 votes, and Mr. Samuel E. Whitaker received 237 votes. Col. Green having received a majority of the votes was declared the nominee, and will receive the unanimous vote of the county at the election on Wednesday week, 5th December.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE VENERABLE BISHOP MARVIN.

In the Pulpit One Sabbath and Dying the Next—Brief Biography of the Distinguished Religionist.

St. Louis Republican.

Bishop E. M. Marvin of the M. E. church, south, died at a quarter past 4 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence, 3715 Lucas avenue, after a very brief illness from pleuro pneumonia. On Sunday (9th) he addressed the members of the Sunday school, and afterwards preached a sermon in the Centenary church. In the afternoon of the same day he went to Kirkwood and preached again, and dedicated a church. That evening he was taken with a chill, and returning home, suffered much during the night and following day. On Tuesday he had a second attack of the chill, more severe than the first, and on Wednesday physicians were called in who pronounced the disease pleuro-pneumonia. All was done that medical skill could suggest, and by the close of the week he was thought better. On Sunday, however, there was a change

FOR THE WORSE,

and his sufferings increased until the hour mentioned, when death came to his relief. He spoke but little during Sunday night, and for an hour before he died not at all. He died surrounded by his family, none others being present. The physicians had been sent for, but he died before they arrived.

Thus, while it was scarcely known that he was sick, when his death became known the sad news spread rapidly and cast a gloom over the public mind, filling many breasts with deep and bitter sorrow.

The following brief sketch of the venerated bishop's life was prepared by Rev. D. R. McAnally, D. D.:

Enoch M. Marvin was born in Warren county, Mo., June 12, 1823. In August, 1839, he joined the church at Bethlehem camp ground, in St. Charles county, and in December, 1840, experienced the blessings of renewing grace, the evidence of which was clear and undoubted. In 1841 he entered the itinerancy in the bounds of the Missouri conference, and was appointed to Grundy mission. His second appointment was to Oregon mission, his third to Liberty circuit, his fourth in St. Louis as the colleague of Rev. Wesley Browning, then Weston circuit, then Hannibal station, then to Monticello and Palmyra, then to St. Charles circuit, then St. Charles district, after which he was for a time agent for the colleges, then pastor at different times of the Centenary and First churches in St. Louis.

At the commencement of the late war between the states he went south, and for a time served the Marshall ste-

New Advertisements.

THE BEST—THE CHEAPEST
THE AMERICAN SOAP AND CANDLE COMPANY'S PURE CAPSULATED MEDICINES.
In Metallic Boxes. Full directions for use.
Castor Oil, Cod liver Oil, Wine Oil Terpentine, Balsam Copaiba..... 25c
Cod Liver Oil with Copaiba 50c
Oil Male Fern with Kamala 75c
Purest Oil of Sandalwood, $1 00
For sale by druggists generally.

The Cedartown Express.

A FIRST CLASS Country Newspaper, has a large and constantly increasing circulation in Polk, Paulding, Bartow, Barrow and Floyd counties. Has a circulation of forty quires or nine hundred and sixty copies. The wholesale trade of Atlanta would be greatly benefitted by advertising in its columns. Rates reasonable.
Address HADLEY & WHATLEY,
Publishers,
600 nov30 d3t Cedartown, Ga.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGIA:
By ALFRED H. COLQUITT,
Governor of said State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, GA., November 2, 1877.

Whereas, It is provided in paragraph 2, section 4, article 3 of the Constitution, framed by the late convention of the people of this State, that "the first election for members of the general Assembly under this Constitution shall take place on the first Wednesday in December, 1877;" and

Whereas, By an ordinance adopted by said Convention, it is provided that "the Governor shall issue his proclamation ordering an election for members of the General Assembly, and a vote upon the ratification of the Constitution as therein provided, and a vote upon the Capital and Homestead questions as provided by ordinances of this Convention;" it being provided in said Constitution and ordinances, that persons voting at said election in favor of adopting the Constitution, shall write or have printed on their ballots the words, "For Ratification," and those opposed to the adoption of the Constitution shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "Against Ratification;" that those voting on the Capital question, shall endorse on their ballots "Atlanta," or "Milledgeville;" that those voting on the Homestead question shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "Homestead of 1877," or the words "Homestead of 1868."

Therefore, I, Alfred H. Colquitt, Governor of the State, do hereby issue this my proclamation, calling upon and requiring a sufficient number of the proper officers and persons authorized by the laws of this State to superintend general elections therein, to convene at the various election precincts throughout the State on the first Wednesday (being the fifth day) of December next, then and there to open the polls, and superintend and hold the said election as provided for in said Constitution, and in the ordinances of the Convention as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Executive Department, at the Capitol, in Atlanta, the day and year first above written.

ALFRED H. COLQUITT,
Governor.

By the Governor:
J. W. WARREN,
Secretary Executive Department.
42 nov8 tlawtd

NOTICE.

Valuable Land for Sale.

I WILL sell before the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, Fayette county, Ga., the following valuable Real Estate, on the first Tuesday in December next, one lot of land, 20½ acres, one and three-fourth miles from Fayetteville, on the Fayetteville and Newnan road. One half of the entire land before cleared and in good cultivable condition. 75 acres of fine Bottom Land on the premises. Good houses and tenant houses on the land. The whole of said land is well supplied with water comprising a large creek running North and South through the lot. I sell for the reason that I desire to go west and not become I am displeased with the land. Good schools and churches convenient. Come all on the first Tuesday in December. Terms made known on day of sale.
27 nov3 w1dtocl J. P. GRAVES

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Fayette county, will be sold at the Court House door in Fayetteville, Fayette county, Georgia, between the usual hours of sale, the following described property, to wit:

One acre of land out of the southeast corner of lot of land number two hundred and twenty, in the fifth district of said county, which land is sold as part of the estate of Rice B. son, deceased, for the purpose of paying expenses of administration, etc.

Terms cash. This November 5, 1877.
MRS. ALEX EASON,
Administratrix, etc., of Rice Eason.
188 nov8...wtd

GEORGIA, Fayette county.

Ordinary's Office, November 5, 1877.

WHEREAS, James W. Johnson, guardian of Lucy J., E. W., Allen, Casper, Leonard and Milton Johnson, minors of said John W. Johnson, has applied for leave to sell the interest of said minors in a city acres of land, the interest of said minors being one-sixth each; for the purpose of re-investing in other land:

This is, therefore, to cite all persons concerned to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, and show cause, if any they can, why said application should not be granted. Given under my hand this November 5, 1877.
R. H. WORKS,
137 nov5...4tw Ordinary.

Watches, Jewelry, Etc.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

AN ATLANTA INSTITUTION EVER SINCE.

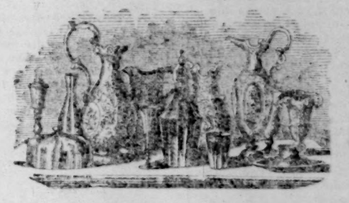
ER LAWSHE

The Old Reliable Jeweler,

HAS ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

WATCHES,

THE HANDSOMEST STOCK OF



SILVER WARE

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

DIAMONDS,

The Most Extensive Stock of Clocks,

THE BEST SPECTACLES,

The Largest General Stock of Goods Kept in any Jewelry Store in Atlanta at Prices as

LOW AS THE LOWEST,

GOOD AS THE BEST.

A Good Stock of Watchmakers' Tools and Materials.

Repairing Done by Competent Workmen.

Whitehall street, No. 47.

709 nov25...tdec31.

Insurance.

Scottish Commercial Insurance Co.

OF

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

Representing $6,250,000

Assets in the United States, $661,293 89

Over $500,000 of which, at par value, is invested in U. S. Government Bonds

F. J. HALLOWS, Manager, Glasgow, Scotland.
F. W. CROWELL, Joint Resident
W. T. READ, Managers
40 and 42 Pine Street, New York.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., November 16th, 1877.

I, W. L. Goldsmith, Comptroller General of the State of Georgia, and having supervision of Insurance matters, do certify that the SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, has made the deposit of TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($25,000) with the Treasurer of Georgia, in compliance with the Deposit Law of the State, approved Feb 28, 1877. Given under my official hand and seal of office the day of year first above written.

W. L. GOLDSMITH, Comptroller General of Georgia.

JOHN H. WRIGHT, Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
Office No. 8 E. Alabama Street. 507 nov18...d3w

Christmas Goods.

CHRISTMAS

AT

JACK & HOLLAND'S.

We have in store the largest and best assorted stock of Christmas Goods ever offered in the trade.

OUR CANDY FACTORY

is in full operation, turning out every variety of Candies, and our

Cracker Factory

is daily turning out all grades of Crackers. Those who order from us can rely upon getting fresh goods. Our stock comprises a full line of

Confectioneries, Toys, Crackers,

FIRE WORKS,

GROCERS' SUNDRIES,

—SUCH AS—

Stick Candy, all sizes,	Pickles,	Vermicelli,	Candles,
Fancy Candy, all kinds,	Sauces,	Macaroni,	Starch,
Crackers, all kinds,	Catsups,	Baking Powders,	Soaps,
Raisins,	Jellies,	S. delegher,	Matches,
Citron,	Preserves,	Soda in packages and boxes	Bleaching,
Oysters,	Canned Fruits,	Baking Powders,	Potash,
Sardines,	Canned Vegetables,	Ginger,	Lye,
Devilled Meats,	Currants,	Spices,	Ink,
Cooked Meats in cans,	Citron,	Pepper,	Shot,
Bologna Sausage	Dates,	Tea—all kinds,	Pipes,
	Figs,	Coffees,	Cigars,

CANDY JARS,

SHOW CASES,

CHEWING GUMS, PRIZE ANDIES

All kinds, To retail at 5c, 10c, 25c and 50c.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

In cases containing assorted lots, ready packed with printed invoice showing cost and selling price of each article. We have cases at $15, $25 and $50. These are for the convenience of merchants that cannot come to Atlanta and take time to make selections for themselves. Also, we have a great variety of Toys.

Fire Works! Fire Works! Fire Works!

A full line of Chinese Fire Crackers, Cannon Crackers all sizes, Torpedoes, Roman Candles, Rockets, &c., &c., &c., &c.

AT NEW YORK PRICES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

House-Furnishing Goods, Etc.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATHS

36 and 38 PEACHTREE STREET,

ATLANTA, GA.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Wood and Willow Ware, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Slate and Iron Mantles, Etc. Wrought Iron Pipe, Pumps, Rubber Hose, Plumbers's Goods, Steam Cocks, Whistles and Fittings, Gas Fixtures, Stamped and Plain Tinn Ware, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Solder, Lead, &c. &c.

Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters

Our stock is now complete, and the largest and best assorted ever offered in our line in this city. We call special attention of Merchants and Builders to our large and varied assortment of goods suited to the trade, and which we offer at BOTTOM PRICES.

Our purchases have been made direct from manufacturers and our facilities are equal to any in the south. We are determined not to be undersold. Our stock of Cooking Stoves is not equaled in the south. So buy your Stoves of

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATHS

In fact, we have the largest stock and the largest stock in the state. Don't fail to come and see our new store, and if we cannot save you money on Manufactures of Country Produce and Iron a Plea. Also,

Knowles' Steam

The Constitution ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1877

SOUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The railroads on Colonel Jones's illuminated cartoon of Milledgeville all look like they had been newly whitewashed.

—Colonel Pleasant Stovall, of the Augusta Chronicle, rested from his arduous labors yesterday.

—There is a man in Savannah who will become an enemy of Atlanta unless reparation is made. His name is John Immen. We have alluded to John several times recently, but he always appears in print as Inmen, Inman, Jumen, Jammim, or some other outlandish name.

—The papers in favor of Milledgeville are making a tremendously vigorous campaign to secure the adoption of the new constitution.

—Henry Goetchius, of the Columbus Times, insists upon knowing the meaning of "Chobby Yobby." Rather than get in another fuss about it, we will state that the term is a compound onomatope and was intended by its author—its projector—to be in some sort a reproduction of the peculiar sound made by the young man who introduced it in Columbus when engaged in saying good night to the foreign and domestic belles of his acquaintance.

—Mrs. J. T. Smith, of Jonesboro, is engaged in harvesting a second crop of strawberries.

—The Columbus Times credits a poem entitled "Introspection" to "C. K. A." Our impression is that the verses were written by the lamented George Arnold, who died in New York some years ago.

—The crop of amateur minstrel troupes in Georgia is very promising.

—A lemon tree, with four young lemons, was sent to West Point from Washington, Ga., recently.

—Col. Beverly Wrenn, of the Kenesaw route, is preparing a medical essay to show that although it will cure a cold to take Iris lozenges, his route must be taken to cure a cough.

—Three masked villains robbed the tax receiver of Monroe county of eighty cents the other day. Let the wretches pay the penalty of the law.

—Richardson, of the Savannah News and Jack Abrams have nearly made up their minds to vote for Atlanta.

—A negro charged with murdering another negro in Columbia county was arrested in South Carolina and brought back to Georgia. He succeeded, however, in making his escape.

—On Monday night last some unregenerate wretch broke into a colored church in Newton county, mutilated the Bible, and destroyed twenty dollars' worth of Sunday-school books.

—In Griffin they took a colored man up merely for hiding a demijohn where the owner couldn't find it.

—Colonel J. S. Grant, a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Meriwether county, is dead.

—Barnesville is the proprietor of a shooting gallery.

—The season has arrived when kerosene lamps, filled with fire-proof oil, fall to pieces without any apparent provocation.

—Mr. Ed. Adams, of Barnesville, was attacked by a colored highwayman one night recently, while driving home. A scuffle ensued in which Mr. Adams lost his pocket-book and cut the negro in two places. The colored Duval escaped.

—The Augusta News praises the gallantry of Park Woodward, of THE CONSTITUTION, in rescuing a lady who chanced to fall in the street the other day. Mr. Woodward says that a goodly share of praise should be awarded to Colonel Osgood Sanders who stood in the doorway of a store and smiled.

—The Griffin News is making a tremendous fight against independents.

—The Savannah News says the "brag and bluster of Atlanta is all for effect." What sort of effect? Atlanta certainly doesn't expect to gain any votes by merely saying that she expects to come out about in the capital race.

—Adolph Fernandez, lieutenant of Barnes' fire company of Savannah, one of the oldest firemen in the country, has been presented with an elegant fireman's hat by the members of his company.

—In Savannah the other day, a colored woman discovered her child playing with a pistol, and endeavored to take it away. The child clung to the weapon, however, with such force that it was discharged, the ball entering the throat of the infant and inflicting a wound, which proved fatal in a few hours.

—Candy pullings are on the social programme in Covington. The poets attend them just like other people—so Uncle Jim Anderson says.

—The dwelling house of Miss Willey Vickers, of Milledgeville, was destroyed by fire recently.

—Social Circle is moving for a new academy.

—The Thomasville Enterprise says that General Toombs, in speaking in favor of the new constitution, is "fighting a phantom," its adoption being a foreg ne conclusion. The Savannah News, on the contrary, says it is in danger of being defeated. Doctors will differ.

—Augusta Chronicle: Last Tuesday evening the police arrested a white man and his wife charged with larceny in Madison, Georgia. On the 7th inst. the chief of police received a telegram from the Atlanta chief of police asking him to arrest this man and his wife, giving their description, if they came this way. The man gave his name in Atlanta as Eugene Preston. On the 19th instant Mr. J. C. Read, of Eatonton, was robbed in Madison of his gold watch and pistol, and it is charged that these parties committed the robbery. On the 20th Chief Christian received a telegram from Mr. Read requesting him to arrest them. The two left Madison after the robbery was committed on the Georgia railroad passenger train, and proceeded as far as Berzelia, where they left that train, boarded the accommodation train and came as far as the seven mile post. Here they left the "gleyarme" and walked across the country to the Toombs plantation, in Columbia county. In Columbia the man represented that he was a land agent and wanted to purchase land for western immigrants. Last Saturday Lieutenant Prather arrested him in this city. He then said that his name was J. J. Thompson. His wife was at a private residence at a boarding house. They will be held until after the arrival of Mr. Read this morning. It is not known why they are wanted in Atlanta.

—Correspondence Sumter Republican: Is it not strange that any person or community who have been so imposed upon and oppressed by the heartless monopoly of the Central railroad, under the management of Mr. Gray, should seek to place others under the same yoke? Does not the whole business men of Americus, farmers of Sumter and surrounding counties—in voting for the removal of the capital to Atlanta—do this. Let them remember that all of the Milledgeville—with the exception of those from Macon to Gordon—are controlled by the Central, and the whole force in

DOWN IN DIXIE.

—New Orleans claims a population of 300 000.

—Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne is writing a history of Mississippi in four volumes.

—Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, is to deliver a lecture on "The Demagogue."

—The Texas papers are crying havoc, and are trying hard to let slip the dogs of war.

—A. H Hicks, a prominent business man of Nashville, son-in-law of Rev. Dr. Hayte, was buried on Monday.

—The Raleigh News reports bridges washed away and other damage done by high water in North Carolina.

—The north Georgia and the North Carolina conferences met Wednesday, at Gainesville, the other at Salisbury.

—Dr. W. R. Sharpe, a prominent physician of Fulton, North Carolina, killed himself by taking morphine for quinine.

—The Citizens' and Southern banks of New Orleans are paying out copper cents over their counters. The people take to them very kindly.

—The Hillsboro (Tex.) Expositor says the local option law is poorly enforced at that place—the officials declaring that the juries will not enforce the law when it comes to finding verdicts.

—Dick Smith was sentenced at Charlotte, Saturday, to be hung December 13, for the murder of a negro. Rufe Lawrence, for a like crime, was also found guilty and sentence delayed.

—A loose car ran down the track and struck a freight car at Tullahoma on Sunday night, throwing four cars from the track, freaking Conductor Dickinson's arm and killing a colored cook.

—There are sixty horses on the ground to take part in the Louisiana Jockey club races that begin in New Orleans next Saturday. Grinstead & Richards' and Geo. H. Rice's stables, from Kentucky, are among those present.

—A party of duck hunters went out from New Orleans Sunday and were having fine shooting from their blinds Noticing that one of the party had not fired for some time, the others went to him and found him lying dead with his cocked gun in his hand. It is supposed that he died from heart disease.

—Last Saturday, at Lincolnton, N. C, three men had their boat upset in a swollen stream and one of them was drowned. The other two floated a quarter of a mile on the upturned boat and caught in the branches of a tree. One of them became numbed and sank, the other hung there all night and was saved.

—Southern Sentinel: Mr. P. G. King, near Barnesville, has an old cotton press, the screw of which was made in 1818, fifty-eight years ago. It is now in a perfect state of preservation, never having cost anything for repairs. It was made of elm and originally soaked in oil, which no doubt preven ed it from decaying.

—Waco (Texas) Register: A sad accident occurred in Falls county a few days ago. It appears that a Mr. Lock had been hunting, and on his return Mrs. James Durham requested him to kill a chicken. She, with her babe in her arms, was looking for the chicken, when the gun accidentally went off, killing both mother and babe.

—Shreveport Times: The tramps are getting desperate, and their necessities prompt them to every conceivable mode (except work) of obtaining assistance. A burly fellow in the east end went to various houses Saturday and demanded twenty-five cents, wherever he found the lady alone, "for taxes." He frightened two ladies almost out of their wits by his effrontery.

—New Orleans Democrat: The manufacturers having not come to time as rapidly as was expected, the glue makers have concluded, it is said, to make the best terms they can with them, permitting each manufacturer to make his own terms. This has already been anticipated by quite a number of the strikers, who have resumed work at the old prices, while others obtained a slight advance. Practically the cigar makers' strike is therefore ended.

—The Mississippi state fair was a very poor affair. The Brookhaven Ledger says: The fair at Jackson this week was no fair at all. The attendance on Friday, the only free day, was small, and the display of stock, poultry, &c., was very poor, and the show of sippers, was large, but there was nothing to see. There were numerous, but good, and the jockey rigged a big purse. There were scores of gamblers and rioters on hand, and the green ones left their money in the spiders' parlors. The managers were very generally censured for perpetrating the Hampton swindle, and they deserved to be.

THE STYLES.—Ladies wearing the latest "Pinback" and striped silk stockings are very liable to contract stubborn coughs or colds, and should not neglect to procure Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup in time.

Bad Teeth Poison the Food

and cause dyspepsia. But if they are brushed every twenty-four hours with SOZODONT, they will become white and healthy, proper masticators of the food. The fragrance that SOZODONT imparts to the breath is positively delightful. nov27 deod1w&wlt

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA—I, A. R. Buck, clerk of the United States Circuit Court, in and for the Northern District of Georgia, do hereby certify that the following and annexed printing and writing is a true, correct, and complete copy of the original on file, and remaining of record in my office.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Circuit Court, at Atlanta, Georgia, this the 9th day of October, A. D. 1877.

A. R. BUCK, Clerk.

By Frank A. Ham, Deputy Clerk.

United States of America, Northern District of Georgia—Richard C. Gardner vs. Susan L. Soloman, Executor of William Soloman, deceased, Elizabeth Tarver, Mary C. French Robert H. Soloman, William A. Soloman Charlton S. Soloman and Susan L. Soloman—Bill for partition of real estate and for accounts for rents and for damages for cutting timbers etc. In Circuit Court of the United States for Northern District of Georgia.

IT APPEARING to the court that the bill in the case above stated seeks partition of various parcels of real estate thereto described, which is situated in the said Northern District of Georgia and that the defendants Mary C. French, Robert H. Soloman and William A. Soloman, are neither inhabitant of, nor found within said Northern District, and that neither of said three defendants have voluntarily appeared to said suit, but they each fail and refuse to do so, therefore on motion of complainant it is ordered by the court that said defendants Mary C. French, Robert H. Soloman and William A. Soloman, do enter their appearance in said cause and plead, answer or demur to the bill in said case on the first Monday in January next. It is further directed that this order be served on said absent defendants if practicable wherever found, and also upon the person or persons in possession or charge of said property, if there be any such.

If such personal services upon upon said absent defendants or upon either of them be not practicable, then this order shall be published not less than once a week for six consecutive weeks next preceding said first Monday in January next, in the CONSTITUTION, a newspaper published at Atlanta in said state.

In open court, September 31, 1877.

JOHN ESSKINE, Judge.

S28 nov15—1aw6w

To whom it may Concern.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Notice is hereby given that we have commenced enclosing the excavation known as the State Bank of Atlanta, in an action on an account collectable to the December Term, '78, of the City Court of Atlanta. November 8th, 1877.

JOHN RICE,
MARY C. WINSHALL.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC

New York, October 1st, 18

I have devoted twenty years of patient study to the Liver and its relations to the human body, in search of a remedy which would restore it, when diseased, to its normal condition. The result of that labor has been the production of

TUTT'S LIVER PILLS.

Their popularity has become so extended and the demand so great as to induce unscrupulous parties to counterfeit them, thereby robbing me of the reward, and the affliction of their virtues.

TO CAUTION THE PUBLIC.

nd protect them from vile impositions, I have dopted a new label, which bears my trade-mark nd notice of its entry in the office of the Librian of Congress, also my signature, thus:

Dr. H. Tutt M. D.

☞To COUNTERFEIT THIS IS FORGERY.☜
Before purchasing, examine the label closely.

THE GENUINE TUTT'S PILLS

exert a peculiar influence on the system. Their action is prompt, and their good effects are felt in a few hours. A quarter of a century of study of the Liver has demonstrated that it exerts a greater influence over the system than any other organ of the body, and when diseased the entire organism is deranged. It is special, for the healing of this vital organ that I have spent so many years of toil, and having found the remedy, which has proved the greatest boon ever furnished the afflicted, shall they be deprived of its benefits, and a vile imitation imposed upon them?

LET THE HONEST PEOPLE OF AMERICA SEE TO IT THAT THEY ARE NOT DEFRAUDED. Scrutinize the label closely, see that it be in all the marks above mentioned, and buy the medicine only from responsible dealers. It can be found everywhere. Very respectfully,

W. H. TUTT.

S00 oct16...d&wtr 1y 1 00

MANCHESTER Locomotive Works,

ESTABLISHED IN 1858,

Manufacture all kinds of Locomotives, and have recently purchased of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company all the patterns, patents, and the good will for the manufacture of their celebrated Steam Fire Engines and Fire Apparatus, and are now prepared to receive and execute orders promptly S nd for descriptive circular.

ANSTAS BLOOD, Agent,
S74 nov21,1877...d1y Manchester, N H.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

DALTON, GEORGIA,

J. Q. A. LEWIS, Proprietor, (late of Kennesaw House, Marietta, Ga.) assisted by W. M. Lewis, Clerk, has taken charge of the above named house and thoroughly renovated it, and will hereafter keep what Dalton has long needed, "a first class Hotel." elegant sample rooms and first class accommodations for commercial travelers. Invalids will find this a first class house to spend the winter. Every attention will be shown them. Give us a trial. Very respectfully,

J. Q. A. LEWIS
000 nov23 dtf

MILITARY CLOTHING.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

The oldest Military Clothing House in the United States. Long and favorably known in the southern trade.

JACOB REED'S SONS,
301, 303 and 305 S. SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Military Companies, Bands and Colleges uniformed at the shortest notice. Satisfaction guaranteed in Cut, Style and Trimming. Prices reasonable.

Lithographs and directions for measurement with samples of goods, &c., furnished on application. 468 oct27...dlm

REMOVAL.

JULIUS L. BROWN,

ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and U. S. Master in Chancery United States Circuit Court, has removed his office to Room No 7 Kidd's Centennial Building, corner Whitehall street and Railroad, Atlanta, Ga. Patronage solicited. 314 nov18 dlm

WM. F. WEBER, Architect,

(Late of Baltimore, Md.)

S W. Corner Marietta and Broad Sts.

PLANS for Stores, Dwellings and Public Buildings prepared at short notice. Call and examine Photographs and Drawings of Building put up in different parts of the country. 655 nov15...1m

GREAT REDUCTION IN

Fall & Winter Millinery.

Mrs. A. F. PICKERT.

FOR the next thirty days I will offer at a great sacrifice, a full line of Bonnets and Hats of the latest New York styles,

RUCHING, TIES, VEILING, HAIR GOODS, CELLULOID AND JET JEWELRY

43 oct7eod3mo 43 Whitehall Street.

At Cost.

MRS. A. McCORMICK will sell, for the next thirty days, at cost, her splendid stock of winter styles of

Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, etc.,

Now is a good chance for the ladies to get all the novelties of the season, at low rates. My stock is complete in every line. Call, ladies, and examine for yourselves.

MRS. A. McCORMICK.
790 nov26 d1w 51 Whitehall street.

ROWLAND SPRINGS HYGIENIC INSTITUTE,

Open for Invalid and Hygienic Boarders.

The only Institute South superintended by a regularly Qualified Hygienic Physician. It is now a well established and

All *entertaining* and *fascinating processes* as well as *medical Hygienic agents* are positively excluded in the treatment of the sick.

Patients afflicted with *Acute diseases* or suffering from *Old standing Chronic Complaints*, of every description, may rely upon Scientific Treatment and Speedy Restoration. Hundreds of families, after being dragged and led almost to death—and given up as incurable by the Drugopathic professions—have been speedily and completely restored to health.

Home Description. Many persons unable to leave family or business, can, by a little knowledge and right treatment, be restored to health at home. Prescription and advice forwarded on reception of full description of symptoms and duration of disease. Prescription fee $5 00. For circulars and further information address

Dr. T. C. ROBERTSON,
Cartersville, Ga.
791 nov28—d3m

Administratrix's Sale.

PURSUANT to an order from the Court of Ordinary of Cobb county, Georgia, I will sell before the Court House door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, between the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in December next, all the property in said county belonging to the estate of W H Bell deceased, to-wit:

One house and lot No. 130, on corner of Luckie and Foundry streets; also, one house and lot fronting 40 feet on Foundry street; also, one house and lot on Fowers street, fronting one hundred feet on southside of Fowers street and running back same width to Simpson street. All sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms—One-half cash, balance twelve months the time at 10 per cent. interest. Bond for titles given. This November 5, 1877.

MARGARET BELL,
Adm'xtratrix.
1?5 nov5...d1w3d

Important to Parents and Guardians

MOUNT DE CHANTAL

Academy of the Visitation

NEAR WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

PARENTS in quest of a first class school for their daughters, will do well to investigate the claims of the celebrated Academy. For their ongliness in every department of female education, Mt. de Chantal ranks pre-eminently high. Great attention is given to perfect the pupils in writing and speaking French with fluency. For those sufficiently advanced, it is the language of their recreation hours. The purity of accent and correctness of pronunciation acquired in this institution have been a subject of surprise to thy native Parisian. The renown for the superiority in music is so wide spread as to have made the Academy almost a national one. One feature, in particular, that should recommend Mt. de Chantal to the sensible parent, is the influence exercised to form the pupils to views and habits of economy and to render them really practical and useful women of society in after years. Simplicity in dress is enforced by rule.

These facts, united by the exceedingly moderate rates of board and tuition ($200 per annum) will we trust, secure to this school as large and desirable a patronage in the future as it has enjoyed in the past.

For further particulars apply for a prospectus to the Directress of Mount de Chantal Academy of the Visitation, near Wheeling, West Virginia.

Refer to John H. Flynn, W. S. Thomson and Owen W. S. Walker.

S38 aug14 dem&wsu7 to june30, 187

W. T. Park, M. D.

Office and Dispensary No. 4 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

HAS for over twenty-five years made the *Treatment of all Diseases of Females*, and all chronic or old standing diseases in both sexes, and all *Constitutional, Complicated, or Inveterate* Diseases of the *Blood, Lungs, Throat, Stomach, Liver, Womb, Genital and Urinary Organs* and the *Nervous System a Specialty*, with a success unexcelled. Call, or write to him.

702nov6tawlm

Charlotte Hotel,

TRYON STREET,

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

TERMS—$2 00 and $1 50 per day according to location Room. Single Meals 50 Cents. This hotel is situated in the heart of the city, convenient to the Railroad Depots and Business houses. J. RILEY DAVIDSON,
44 sept1...dtf Proprietor.

Ricks House,

(Situated on west side of the Railroad)

CARTERSVILLE.....GEORGIA

JOSHUA RUMPH, Proprietor.

Tailors.

A. BATZKY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public that he has now opened his large stock of French and English Suiting Cloths, Doeskins and Overcoatings, all of which he is prepared to make up in superior styles at greatly reduced prices. No. 7 Peachtree street, under National Hotel. 114 nov4...1m

Business Directory.

DR. JAS. ALLEN LINK,
Dentist,

63½ WHITEHALL, corner of Hunter street. Residence 48 Cooper street.
435 jan24, 1877...dem

D. SMITH
Dentist.

Office 86 and Residence 173 Whitehall Street
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
nov28,1876—dly

Lawyers.

J. W. BEADY,
Attorney at Law,

AMERICUS, GEORGIA.

WILL practice any where in Southwest Georgia. Collections promptly attended to.
429 nov16,18'7...dem

J. B. REDWINE,
Attorney at Law

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

OFFICE, No. 14½ Whitehall street, James Bank Block, Room 6. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Special reference: Hon. John H. James, Atlanta; General Alfred Austell, " 309 june26...d&f

GEO F. WOOTEN,
Attorney at Law
AND
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

I MAKE all kinds of collecting a SPECIALTY, and have in my employ efficient subordinates whose single duty is to assist in finding delinquent debtors, and by continued "dunning" making them pay. ☞No charge for services attached to any claim unless a collection is made. Office: In Railroad Block, (up-stairs) opposite National Hotel. 90 apr6,1877...d1y

R. A. MASSEY,
Attorney at Law

DOUGLASVILLE GEORGIA.

WILL practice in the counties of Douglas, Campbell, Carroll, Cobb and Paulding, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. nov30,1877-d12m

H. STRICKLAND, JR.,
Attorney at Law,

DULUTH, GEORGIA.

WILL practice in Gwinnett, Milton, Forsyth and Hall counties. Collections promptly attended to. 422 oct19,1877...d6m

A. L. REESE. O. A. TURNER
BERNER & TURNER,
Attorneys at Law

FORSYTH, GEORGIA,

WILL practice in all the Courts, and give special attention to the collection of claims. Refer to Wm. H. Head, Banker, Forsyth, Ga Dumas & Allen, Cotton Factors, Forsyth, Ga
feb1,1877—dly

LEONARD PHINIZY,
Attorney at Law

S. E. Corner Broad and McIntosh streets,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

References by permission—J. M. Bradstreet, Son & Co., Augusta, Ga.; Wm. T. White & President Commercial Bank, Augusta, Ga.; Alfred Baker, President National Exchange Bank, Augusta, Ga.; Hon. John P. King, President of Georgia R. R. & Bk'g Co., Augusta, Ga.; John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Y. L. G. Harris President Southern Mutual Ins. Co., Athens, G ☞Claims collected in any part of the State. feb26,1877—1y 4

H. W. BALDWIN,
Attorney at Law

MADISON, GEORGIA.

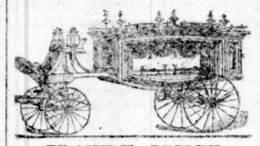
REFERENCES: Dr. Jn. D. Minor, Prof. Law Univ. Va.; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Judge Augustus Keese, Judge Geo. T. Bartlett, Col. Geo W. Adair. 1mos—d1f

LUCIEN J. GLENN. HOWELL G. GLES
L. J. GLENN & SON,
Attorneys at Law

HAVE removed their office to the room formerly occupied by Carrell & Wright, in the Mechanics' Building, corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets. 80oct31-d1f

G. A. LOCHRANE,
Attorney at Law
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
nov20dtf

Undertakers.



FRANK X. BLILEY,
City Funeral Undertaker,
AND
Agent for the Egyptian Balm.

I HAVE the largest stock of Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets in the State. My stock of Wooden Coffins and Caskets is full and complete and I can sell them cheaper than any other house in the city. Come and examine before you buy elsewhere. Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

Office and ware rooms No. 26 West Alabama, etween Broad and Forsyth streets, Atlanta, Ga
200 sept1...dtf FRANK X. BLILEY.

C. BOHNEFELD, Agent,
Undertaker and Cabinet Maker

Cor. of Marietta and Forsyth Streets,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

I am now and will keep constantly on hand the best assortment of Coffins, Burial Cases and Caskets, with the latest improvements on the METALLIC PLATE, and the most desirable and fashionable SHAPES, and the most desirable and fashionable SHAPES, and the most desirable and fashionable SHAPES

THE PENNYWORTH.

WHY SHOULD THE BALANCE OF TRADE BE ALWAYS IN FAVOR OF NEW ORLEANS.

Now the Poor are Losing in Every Purchase they Make—Give us the old Copper Cent of our Grandmothers.

We are glad to learn that at last a desirable effort is going to be made to introduce

THE HUMBLE AND USEFUL PENNY

into the business of Atlanta.

Several efforts of this sort have already been made, but have not resulted in the permanent circulation of the coppers. The pennies would float for a day or two, but would then sink out of sight, to be used only for dropping slyly into time boxes, or for fooling the unwary street car driver. The southern people have displayed a positive prejudice against these fractions of a dime!—a prejudice pardonable enough probably in the old rich days, but that should now give way to the economy demanded by the new order of things.

LOSING MONEY AT EVERY TURN.

There are few people who have any idea of the amount of money that is lost through the lack of any smaller change piece than the nickel. It bears especially hard upon the poorer or middle classes, who buy everything in small quantities. Let us say that a housekeeper goes out to buy four pounds of sugar at 18 cents per pound. It comes to 72 cents, for which she pays 75 cents. For two yards of calico at 6¼ cents, she pays 15 cents where it only amounts to only 12½. For two pounds of bacon at 11 cents a pound she pays 25 cents instead of 22 cents. In short she loses

ABOUT TEN PER CENT

on the general run of small purchases, and all for the lack of a proper medium for making change.

A lady in St. Louis where the pennies have just been introduced has made an estimate of what she saved in one month by the use of pennies. It is an interesting exhibit based on actual experience, and may be taken as correct. The lady gives her testimony through the St. Louis Republican. The article is as follows:

A reporter of the St. Louis Republican gives the result of his interview with a lady, and the wife of a gentleman who had remarked that his household affairs were managed on the penny basis. The lady, a noble housewife, was willing to talk, as ladies sometimes are.

"Pennies," said she, laughingly, in answer to an inquiry, "yes, indeed, I've been trying them. Do you see that half" pointing to a mass of velvet, straw and feathers lying upon the piano.

"Yes, I see it. It's very pretty—at least I suppose it is."

"I'm glad you like it. Well, that's pennies!".

The visitor was compelled to admit that he didn't exactly see the connection—didn't quite catch the drift of the remark.

"I'll explain it," was the response. "When I called that hat pennies, I mean that it was bought with the money saved by the use of pennies for a single month."

"Oh!"

"Yes, I've been trading exclusively at a grocery store where pennies are given in change, and at just such a dry goods store, for some time, and that's the result. I can show you all about it from a bill."

This notable housekeeper then hunted up a late grocery bill and produced it. Minus the head it was as follows:

1 lb Colman's mustard	25
1 No 2 scrub brush	7
1 box sage	15
1 miss dust grater	6
1 pint cup	4
1 box matches	5
1 candle	2
1 gallon vinegar	52
7 lbs rice at 7c	21
1 lb macaroni	10
3 lbs Swiss cheese at 21	96
2 lbs codfish at 6c	12
2 lbs No 3 mackerel at 6c	12
Total	$2 46

"That bill," said the lady, "is one for petty articles chiefly, bought near the end of the week. The prices are those charged at the grocery store where I deal where pennies are used and where the prices are fixed without regard to the system of fives and tens. In each case that I have mentioned I had no change, and was compelled to buy more than I desired, or else go without. Now, at another place, and where small change were not to be had, I was compelled to pay for a whole pound of rice when I only wanted a few pounds, and so on through the list. Add to this the fact that I have saved $12 a month in round pennies!"

HOW PENNIES MAY BE INTRODUCED.

The introduction of pennies is quite an easy affair. All that is necessary is for the banks to order them in quantity, and for certain merchants to announce that they will give the exact change to all customers. Then let the various paying tellers say a certain per cent of the wages go their hands in pennies for a few weeks, and the thing will be done. There are two leading merchants who are going to adopt this plan in a very few days, and a simple determination upon the part of buyers will result in bringing every merchant down to the same point.

A LARGE SAVING EFFECTED.

There can be no doubt that there will be a large and immediate saving, not only in the giving of the exact change, but in the lowering of prices.

St. Louis gives us the best example of the effect of an introduction of pennies. It is an ex ertinent just concluded with them and they speak in the most glowing terms of the success that attended it. It is said that immediately after the pennies were introduced a reduction was made in the prices of nearly all the small articles of trade. Matches dropped from 5 cents to 3 cents; soda crackers from 10 to 7 cents; cereal from 5 to 3 cents, etc. On nearly all articles costing five or ten cents, the price was dropped to 2, 3, 7, and 8 cents. It was calculated by the Republican, usually very careful, that the small buyers saved from 25 to 40 per cent. on their purchases, and says that nothing could drive the pennies out of circulation now.

We intend to see that the penny system has a fair trial in Atlanta. It will make business much more satisfactory to the merchants, living much cheaper to the middle classes and inculcate a much-needed spirit of economy and carefulness into all classes.

Y. M. B. A. FAIR.

Continued Success—Programme for To-Night.

The success of the Young Men's Building association fair continues and seems to be more decided each night. In spite of the very cold weather last night, the hall was quite full and the hear night of the fair was enjoyed. The elegant concert by the string band of the 18th United States infantry was highly enjoyed. It consisted of a series of artistic performances which were executed with rare skill. The fair was liberally patronized by the large crowds present.

The concert for the doll mansion was as warm as ever, and is very close between Misses Colquitt and Goodnow.

The race for the firemen's bell is also creating much interest. Thus far No. 2 is ahead, but a rally of Tallulah's friends is expected to-night.

The fish pond is very prettily arranged and was the center of attraction last night.

The moderate prices charged induce a general patronage. Everybody gets the worth of his money.

The minister's dressing gown was voted on extensively last night.

The fair will continue two nights longer. Extraordinary attractions will be presented each night.

The following is the programme of the concert to be given to-night:

Cornnet solo, Professor Clark; piano solo Miss Guilford; vocal solo, Mrs Jourdan; piano solo, Mrs Madden; vocal solo, Mrs Shipp; piano and violin duet, Mrs B H Hill, jr., and Mr Smith.

THE CAPITAL QUESTION.

Lively Debate at Oxford.

Last week the Few literary society of Emory college discussed at a public debate the capital question. There was a large and elegant audience present, composed of students and citizens of Oxford and Covington. Milledgeville was represented by Messrs. Dunbar, Trigpen and Calloway. Atlanta, by Messrs Candler, Hoyt and Walker. The two first named speakers for Atlanta are from this city. The debate was body contested, both sides doing remarkably well, and presenting the best arguments on either side of the question. Our two Atlanta boys did decidedly well and won the applause of the audience.

After the debate, the president, Prof. R. W. Smith, gave his decision, after summing up the various arguments, in favor of Atlanta. There was loud applause at the announcement, as the sympathies of the entire audience were on that side. Newton county is said to be unanimous for Atlanta.

A Woman Poetess.

The beautiful poem read at the meeting of the Reynolds society of the girls high school, on Thursday evening, written by Miss Emily [illegible] is the work of a young lady of this city. Miss [illegible] is a young lady of [illegible] years of age. The writer is one of [illegible] young ladies in the city. [illegible]

Continued Success—Programme for To-Night.

The success of the Young Men's Building association fair continues and seems to be more decided each night. In spite of the very cold weather last night, the hall was quite full and the hear night of the fair was enjoyed. The elegant concert by the string band of the 18th United States infantry was highly enjoyed. It consisted of a series of artistic performances which were executed with rare skill. The fair was liberally patronized by the large crowds present.

The concert for the doll mansion was as warm as ever, and is very close between Misses Colquitt and Goodnow.

The race for the firemen's bell is also creating much interest. Thus far No. 2 is ahead, but a rally of Tallulah's friends is expected to-night.

The fish pond is very prettily arranged and was the center of attraction last night.

The moderate prices charged induce a general patronage. Everybody gets the worth of his money.

The minister's dressing gown was voted on extensively last night.

The fair will continue two nights longer. Extraordinary attractions will be presented each night.

The following is the programme of the concert to be given to-night:

Cornnet solo, Professor Clark; piano solo Miss Guilford; vocal solo, Mrs Jourdan; piano solo, Mrs Madden; vocal solo, Mrs Shipp; piano and violin duet, Mrs B H Hill, jr., and Mr Smith.

THE CAPITAL QUESTION.

Lively Debate at Oxford.

Last week the Few literary society of Emory college discussed at a public debate the capital question. There was a large and elegant audience present, composed of students and citizens of Oxford and Covington. Milledgeville was represented by Messrs. Dunbar, Trigpen and Calloway. Atlanta, by Messrs Candler, Hoyt and Walker. The two first named speakers for Atlanta are from this city. The debate was body contested, both sides doing remarkably well, and presenting the best arguments on either side of the question. Our two Atlanta boys did decidedly well and won the applause of the audience.

After the debate, the president, Prof. R. W. Smith, gave his decision, after summing up the various arguments, in favor of Atlanta. There was loud applause at the announcement, as the sympathies of the entire audience were on that side. Newton county is said to be unanimous for Atlanta.

A Woman Poetess.

The beautiful poem read at the meeting of the Reynolds society of the girls high school, on Thursday evening, written by Miss Emily [illegible] is the work of a young lady of this city. Miss [illegible] is a young lady of [illegible] years of age. The writer is one of [illegible] young ladies in the city. [illegible]

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The Observance in Atlanta—Services at the Churches—Holiday Enjoyment.

Thanksgiving day dawned clear, cold, bright and beautiful. Early in the morning there became apparent somewhat of a change in the usual busy hum of Atlanta. The streets were thronged, as they always are, but somehow there was

A HOLIDAY APPEARANCE,

a sort of peaceful influence that seemed to fall over everything and soothe the troubled, busy life which frets here six days in the week. All the banks were closed, of course, and their shut doors added to the appearance of quietude. The schools had all closed the day before, and whole troops of children could be seen on the streets wrapped warmly in their best strolling about enjoying the beginning of their winter holidays with that zeest sest which none but school children ever show.

The post office and all the offices in the capitol were closed. The library was closed at 10 and remained so until 4 in the afternoon. There seemed to be a

GENERAL SLACKENING

of business. People looked as you met them on the street, cheery and bright as if they had turned out to have a pleasant morning of it before they entered into the serious conflict with the big baked turkey at dinner. There has never been a thanksgiving day so generally observed in Atlanta, and the quiet of yesterday probably left lasting effects for good. Even last night there was a lull which was noticeable because Atlanta by gas light is usually

ALIVE WITH EXCITEMENT,

and as lively as a country town during "court week." The day was observed by several of the churches in a most appropriate manner. At the First Presbyterian church Rev. J. H. Martin preached to a good congregation on the general subject of divine favors to the state and nation. His remarks were well suited to the occasion and were calculated to inspire a spirit of thankfulness and contentment.

The services

AT ST. PHILLIPS

were peculiarly attractive and were attended by a very large congregation. St. Luke's and St. Phillips churches joined in the services and they were conducted jointly by Rev. R. C. Foute rector of St. Phillip's and Rev George Macaliey, rector of St. Luke's.

The decorations of the church were remarkably unique and appropriate. They indicated the plenty of the harvests and the products of the earth, for which the people should return thanks to the divine benefactor. The arches above the chancel were hung with festoons of cotton loosely tied together. The pillars were wrapped in it, and the effect was very pretty. Upon each of the desks were soft mats of loose cotton, which hung gracefully over and showed in their centers crosses made of rosebuds. Suspended from the arches were baskets filled with fruits of all kinds. Grapes, oranges, cranberries apples and other fruits were displayed in profusion. In front of the alter was a

RICH DISPLAY

of the fruits of the earth. Wheat, rye, barley and oats represented their grains; an abundance of corn indicated that the land had been blessed with plenty. Turnips, cabbages, potatoes and numerous vegetables were heaped in a pile to indicate their abundance in the land. The entire display was so arranged as to be strikingly illustrative of the fecundity of the earth and the abundance of the provisions made for man through the medium of the seasons. The singing of the choir was peculiarly sweet. Mrs. Shook's rare voice could easily be distinguished. "The Reapers Song" was simply beautiful and was highly admired.

THE SERMON.

After the impressive ceremonies were over, Mr Foute delivered a brief, but able and appropriate sermon. His text was taken from the 14th verse of the 1st Psalm: "Offer unto God thanksgiving."

Thanksgiving is a precept of scripture. All our best blessings come without our effort. Air, water, change of seasons, rich products of the earth are all freely bestowed on us without any effort on our part. We are also thankful to human friends for the small favors they bestow upon us. Should we not return thanks to our great Father above for his many great and countless blessings.

Human nature is apt to forget its benefactor and to seclude itself into a boasted independence. Hence it is necessary that the church should remind us of our duty. Thanksgiving day is one of the most beautiful days in the whole year. It is a day of reunion of families and friends. It is a day of rejoicing. It is a day of thanksgiving. It is a day of prayer. It is a day of praise. It is a day of gladness. It is a day of joy. It is a day of peace. It is a day of love. It is a day of hope. It is a day of faith. It is a day of charity. It is a day of mercy. It is a day of forgiveness. It is a day of repentance. It is a day of reformation. It is a day of resolution. It is a day of determination. It is a day of perseverance. It is a day of patience. It is a day of fortitude. It is a day of courage. It is a day of manliness. It is a day of womanliness. It is a day of childhood. It is a day of youth. It is a day of manhood. It is a day of old age. It is a day of death. It is a day of resurrection. It is a day of judgment. It is a day of heaven. It is a day of hell. It is a day of eternity. It is a day of time. It is a day of space. It is a day of infinity. It is a day of God. It is a day of man. It is a day of nature. It is a day of art. It is a day of science. It is a day of philosophy. It is a day of religion. It is a day of theology. It is a day of morality. It is a day of ethics. It is a day of politics. It is a day of economy. It is a day of trade. It is a day of commerce. It is a day of manufactures. It is a day of agriculture. It is a day of mining. It is a day of engineering. It is a day of architecture. It is a day of painting. It is a day of sculpture. It is a day of music. It is a day of poetry. It is a day of literature. It is a day of history. It is a day of biography. It is a day of geography. It is a day of astronomy. It is a day of chemistry. It is a day of physics. It is a day of mathematics. It is a day of logic. It is a day of rhetoric. It is a day of grammar. It is a day of languages. It is a day of education. It is a day of learning. It is a day of wisdom. It is a day of knowledge. It is a day of truth. It is a day of light. It is a day of life. It is a day of love. It is a day of peace. It is a day of joy. It is a day of gladness. It is a day of rejoicing. It is a day of thanksgiving. It is a day of prayer. It is a day of praise. It is a day of worship. It is a day of adoration. It is a day of reverence. It is a day of faith. It is a day of hope